

# THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS



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[SIXPENCE { WITH SUPPLEMENT, GRATIS.

## THE NEW MINISTRY.

THE new Ministry, of which the composition was officially announced by the Earl of Aberdeen on Monday evening last, is one that appears destined to a long and vigorous existence. Its policy was tersely and truly expressed by the new Premier. "No Government," said the noble Earl, "is now possible in this country except a Conservative Government—and, what is equally true, no Government is now possible except a Liberal Government." The old terms of Conservative and Liberal have lost their former significance. They may be convenient to a few, but they are vague or distasteful to the many; who look upon them as idle distinctions, which have no real meaning; or as mischievous shibboleths "which prevent men from acting together who are able to perform good service to the Crown and to the country." Public opinion has long pointed to the result which we now behold—a union of moderate and experienced statesmen; a coalition (we have no better word) of men of honour, of character, of judgment, and of sagacity. The time requires the services of men wedded to no theories; entangled with no foregone conclusions of exploded policy, stronger over their minds than reason and public necessity; of practical men, living in a practical age, and bringing to the conduct of public affairs the sound intellect and the conscientious discharge of duty which they apply to the private concerns of life. Such a Ministry the country has at length obtained. It boasts for its leaders men long accustomed to serve under the guidance of Lord John Russell, and men equally eminent who rendered invaluable service to their country during the period that the late Sir Robert Peel was Prime Minister. It would be unjust to record the formation of a Ministry comprising so many eminent men, formerly more or less opposed to each other, without paying a respectful tribute to the utter unselfishness which they have exhibited in accepting office. Lord John Russell—once Prime Minister—has consented, on public grounds, to fill a minor position. Lord Palmerston, whose name is identified throughout Europe with a vigorous and far-seeing Continental policy, has consented, for the same high reasons, to waive his claim to the seals of the Foreign-office, and to serve his country in another department. The same patriotic abnegation of self has been displayed by Sir James Graham and other Ministers. We may reasonably hope, for these and other reasons, that the era of useful statesmanship has commenced. It was time that the long reign of party obstructiveness should close, and that representative Government—misunderstood, discredited, or maligned throughout Europe—should receive in its birthplace and home a satisfactory proof that no other form of Government is fitted to be permanently conducive to the social and moral progress of a great and intelligent people. The parliamentary history of England, since the overthrow of the Peel Administration in 1846, is indeed full of lessons to all civilised States. The evolutions and revolutions of party—ending, as they have done, in the tardy conversion of Lord Derby and Mr. Disraeli and their followers to sound economic principles—the patient and respectful acquiescence of the country in such a Government as the last, until Par-

liament constitutionally and regularly disapproved of it—and the installation of the present Ministry amid the respect and hopefulness of the people—the perfect working, if we may so phrase it, of the State machine—may well make the nation thankful and proud of its position as the oldest and freest of constitutional States—the teacher and the exemplar of the world.

The only fear expressed with reference to the new Ministry is one that, of itself, is a high tribute to the genius and the ability of the men who compose it. "Where," cry the critics, "are the common soldiers of the Ministerial regiment? Aberdeen, Russell, Gladstone, Palmerston, Graham, Newcastle, Herbert—these are generals and field-m Marshals. The rank and file is nowhere to be found. Such men are accustomed to command, and will not be willing to obey. They are each too clever and too ambitious to serve, and will inevitably quarrel for power and for predominancy: they will fall to pieces from excess of strength." Such criticism does injustice to the high public spirit and fine sense of honour and duty, which have led the foremost statesmen of our age and country to forego some inessential differences of opinion at the call of their Sovereign; and to

the discontent of all—is dead, and buried at a cross-road in the place of ignominy; and that no other question equally clamorous is reserved for consideration in the present day. Those questions that remain for discussion are, doubtless, difficult enough, and will excite that amount of party warfare which is conducive to the wholesomeness of the political atmosphere in a free country like this; but they are not of a kind to dis sever the links which bind together conscientious and intelligent men in the discharge of public duty. The late illustrious Sir Robert Peel, amid the many eminent services which he rendered to this nation, cleared away much obsolete rubbish from the minds, not only of the men who formed the party with which he began life, but of the parties which opposed, or, but coldly supported him in later times. He left the ground clear for new and better combinations than he found, or conducted; and, at the sacrifice of himself, inaugurated a new régime and a new system. That system was the system of the practical and the safe;—the system of living fact, as opposed to that of dead theory. All our present statesmen feel, or will feel, the advantage of that great revolution, or renovation, which he accomplished; and the most eminent of them are already devoting themselves with praiseworthy zeal, to the task reserved for them, irrespective of party cries and party obstructions. The Earl of Aberdeen, in his address to the House of Peers; Lord John Russell, in his electoral manifesto to the citizens of London; and several of the other Ministers, in their addresses to their constituency, have sketched the line of duty which the new Government feels itself bound to follow, and enumerated the various questions that will demand its advocacy. The Ministers have succeeded to power at a time when the public mind is ripe to aid them in the wise and practicable reforms which they announce. The cause of religious liberty needs but little at their hands—but that little it will receive. The cause of civil liberty needs something more. "The progress of the working-classes in knowledge and intelligence ought," says Lord John Russell, "to be accompanied by an increased share of political power;" and that power, based upon property and intelligence, will be accorded to them. It is evident, however, that this question, linked as it is with that of Parliamentary Reform in general, will not be rashly or prematurely brought before the public. Before a new Reform Bill, however slightly in advance of that passed in the year 1832, can be made acceptable to Conservatism on the one hand, and to the unfranchised people on the other, much truth remains to be promulgated, and much error to be combated and disproved. But the question will grow, and will be debated, it is to be hoped, not with anger and passion, as the last Reform Bill was, but with the sober and thoughtful anxiety which its importance demands. Social progress and financial re-



THE NEW PREMIER.—THE RIGHT HON. THE EARL OF ABERDEEN, K.T.

unite in the formation of a strong and wisely Liberal, yet strictly Conservative, Government. The critics do not remember that one great and inexorable question—which has vexed the hearts and distracted the minds of English politicians, from the peace of Waterloo to the installation of the Derby Ministry—has been brought to a solution. that Protection—as a tax upon bread for the supposed benefit of a few, and to the real misery of the many, and

form are subjects of more immediate interest. They include the education of the people—the amendment of the judicial system, whether of common or ecclesiastical law, or of equity—the extension of sanitary legislation—and a revision and readjustment of our fiscal code, in such a manner as shall free industry and commerce from undue pressure, give scope to enterprize, and allow the national energies the wholesome expansion



which they need. All these questions, numerous and important as they are, will receive attention. Many of them—in particular the education of the people, and the remission of Excise and other taxes, which prevent the employment of labour—are questions of urgency that admit of no delay. In addition to these are the questions of colonial and foreign policy, and the national security, which must no longer be imperilled amid the armaments of Europe. In these respects also we may, without being over sanguine, confidently trust that our affairs are in good keeping. The Ministry is strong in administrative talent. Every member of the Cabinet is a master of his business, and brings character, experience, and ability to the performance of great duties, at a time when England more than ever needs all these qualities in her statesmen.

#### THE NEW PREMIER.—THE RIGHT HON. THE EARL OF ABERDEEN.

IN the course of a long life, spent more or less in the public service, the Earl of Aberdeen has played an important, though not a prominent or ostentatious part in state affairs. The weight he had acquired, from his experience and probity, is best attested by the readiness with which the chief men of different parties consented to take office under him.

George Hamilton Gordon, Earl of Aberdeen in the Peerage of Scotland, and Viscount Gordon in that of the United Kingdom, is the son of the late Lord Haddo, and grandson of the third Earl of Aberdeen, by the youngest daughter of W. Baird, Esq., of Newbyth. He was born at Edinburgh, in the year 1784; so that, as he observed a few days back in addressing the House of Lords, he is not far short of seventy years old—an advanced age at which to undertake the cares of the Prime Ministership of a great empire.

His Lordship's early education was completed at Harrow, whence he removed to St. John's College, Cambridge. Here he graduated as M.A. in 1804. Having succeeded to the Scotch titles in 1801, he proceeded upon an extensive foreign tour, during which his faculties, previously improved by his university and home education, became ripened by actual contact with the world. He visited France, Italy, and Germany—the conventional lands to which the nobility and the wealthy of his early days confined their peregrinations; but the young Lord broke through the trammels of custom, and, burning with a desire to visit those classic countries with which in imagination he had become so well acquainted during the progress of his studies, he passed to Greece, returning to England, in 1804, with his mind richly stored with information, and more particularly with all that knowledge which relates to art. The good use which the young Lord had made of his opportunities did not long remain unrecognised; for, in 1806, he was chosen one of the Representative Peers of Scotland—an honour which was repeated in 1807, and again in 1812, his return on the last occasion being carried by the largest number of votes.

An evidence of his advancing reputation had been afforded in the previous year. He was chosen to move the Address in the House of Lords, in answer to the Prince Regent's Speech. This was on the 12th of February, 1811; and his speech on the occasion was characterised by more than the ordinary ability which generally attaches to these first parliamentary effusions. We will take one passage, in which he strongly urges the prosecution of the Peninsular War. "If he were asked (he said) what we had done by our campaign in that country, he would answer, that we had withdrawn a numerous and formidable army from the country of Spain, commanded by one of the most eminent and most fortunate of the Generals in the service of France; that we had baffled the first attack of that powerful army so commanded, and gained a glorious triumph; that we had preserved from the invaders the capital and a large portion of the country of Portugal; that we still presented to them the formidable front of defiance, and held them in a state of disgraceful inactivity. If their Lordships recollected the various gloomy predictions of ill-success which had been delivered in the course of the last session, it must be admitted that the results of the operations in Portugal had surpassed even the general hopes. What we had still to do depended on future occurrences. They might expect, on this subject, a repetition of all those melancholy prognostics and forebodings which they had already heard; but he was ready to say that, instead of giving in to such prognostics, he should much rather adhere to the hopes derived from the accounts of our brave commander Lord Wellington himself, and the expectations and high spirits of his whole army. However he might be induced to pay every respect to the wisdom, the talents, and foresight of others who entertained gloomy opinions on this point, he must be permitted to indulge strong doubts of the correctness of such opinions after the failure of former predictions, and upon a fair review of what had already passed. To continue, therefore, to afford every assistance to the nations of the Peninsula was, he contended, not only sound policy, but the most effectual mode of promoting the best interests of this country." In this speech, also, the Earl of Aberdeen uttered the sentiment that the claims of the Roman Catholics, when considered, ought to be dealt with in a spirit of "conciliation, moderation, and liberality;" but, in the "then position of affairs," he objected to the subject being entertained. In the following year his Lordship spoke upon this and other subjects affecting Ireland.

In 1813 the Earl of Aberdeen was appointed Ambassador at the Court of Vienna. Joining the allied army on the frontiers of Bohemia, he subsequently accompanied the Emperor of Austria throughout the campaign, and ultimately he signed the treaty of Paris on behalf of this country. His diplomatic services were conducted so greatly to the satisfaction of his Government and Sovereign, that, on the conclusion of the war, he was created a British Peer, his patent, as Viscount Gordon of Aberdeen, bearing date the 1st of June, 1814. From this period, until 1828, when he joined the Administration of the Duke of Wellington, in the coveted office of Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster, his Lordship did not take a very prominent part in the exciting Parliamentary discussions. He was soon transferred from the agreeable office of Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster to the more responsible post of Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, his appointment dating from the month of May, 1828. He held the seals of this office until November 1830.

The foreign policy of the Earl of Aberdeen has been subjected to severe criticism and animadversion. As he had been our Minister at Vienna at the time of the great European settlement, when we were ranged on the side of the Continental Sovereigns, and as he now appeared as the Foreign Secretary under a Tory Prime Minister, he was naturally supposed by the earnest advocates of popular freedom on the Continent to be a devoted adherent of the policy of the anti-Constitutional party. On the other hand it was assumed, that the statesmen of the school of Canning were devoted to the cause of the Constitutionalists. In regard to both there was misapprehension. Lord Aberdeen was not so decidedly a supporter of "despotic" principles, nor were the pupils of Canning so disinterestedly the friends of freedom. Lord Aberdeen's support of the autocratic Sovereigns extended no farther than the maintenance of the principle of non-intervention; the frank and unreserved recognition of the *de facto* Sovereign of each country, without reference to internal agitation for changes of Government. We speak, of course, of the noble Earl's public acts, not of his private sentiments. The pupils of Canning, on the other hand—of whom Lord Palmerston was the most distinguished—did extend their sympathy to those who were struggling for Constitutional Government; but they did so not merely from their love of free-

dom, but also because they thought that the material interests of the empire might be served by extended influence over the sympathies of foreign Governments and peoples.

In the course of his first administration of the foreign affairs of this country, the Earl of Aberdeen exemplified in his own proceedings the position we have just laid down. The legitimate Sovereigns were in the ascendant, and with them he was on terms of cordiality in his public capacity. But events occurred, a few months before his resignation, which tested the principle of non-interference. The revolution of 1830 in France having led the way to the throne for the Orleans dynasty, Lord Aberdeen, as the organ of the Ministry of the Duke of Wellington, at once recognised the new Sovereign. Intermediately, had occurred that "untoward event" the Battle of Navarino; and the general foreign policy of the country required no ordinary firmness and skill for its adequate management.

It is almost needless to say that the Earl of Aberdeen, who had always been friendly to religious freedom, cordially supported the Emancipation Act and the Tests and Corporations Acts repeal.

The downfall of the Wellington Administration, at the close of 1830, of course led to the resignation of Lord Aberdeen. During the two previous years, his policy had been assailed by Lord Palmerston, until lately his colleague. In June, 1829, and again in March, 1830, the noble Viscount had delivered brilliant and powerful speeches condemnatory of the apathy exhibited by England, herself so much the gainer by freedom, towards those nations of the Continent which were struggling for Constitutional freedom. When, in 1830, Lord Palmerston was appointed Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, the Earl of Aberdeen was converted into the assailant—conceiving, as he did, that our interference compromised ourselves, without helping the objects of our sympathy.

The noble Earl was very severe on the Spanish and Portuguese policy of Lord Palmerston; and he generally protested against our attempts to domineer over the councils of other nations.

When, in the year 1834, the Whigs were dismissed, and Sir Robert Peel formed a Government, the Earl of Aberdeen did not resume his old post at the Foreign-office, which was held by the Duke of Wellington, but he accepted office as Colonial Secretary. He entered cordially into the spirit of the Tamworth manifesto, and thenceforth became a political disciple and ally of Sir Robert Peel.

With the resumption of the portfolio of Foreign Affairs by Lord Palmerston, re-commenced the political opposition of the Earl of Aberdeen.

The interference of this country in the affairs of Spain, and more especially the general administration of Foreign Affairs by Lord Palmerston, became, in the year 1837, the subject of debate in both Houses of Parliament. The Earl of Aberdeen spoke in the House of Lords on the 27th of April of that year, upon a motion originated by Lord Alvanley, which opened up the whole question. Attacking the Government for their construction of the quadruple treaty, and deprecating as visionary the attempt on the part of one country to secure the internal peace of another, his Lordship asked—"Did not this attempt to make ourselves answerable for the pacification of Spain amount to rendering ourselves responsible for the acts of the Spanish Government, even if those acts extended to the confiscation of the property of the Church, the sending forth the inhabitants of the religious houses to beg, and driving them even to destitution and death? The scheme of the Ministry was unprecedented in the history of the country. How had they pacified Greece? They had drawn a line—they had separated the population on the two sides of that line, and they had said, 'You shall keep the peace; you shall neither of you pass this line; or, if you do, we will attack you.' And so with Holland and Belgium. But, with regard to Spain, they had given that country a mere gratuitous pledge of assistance; and he asked if that pledge were to be permanent under all changes of Government (and they had already had one Government changed, and an anarchical régime, founded on military insurrection, established in its stead)—where, in the name of common-sense, was their assistance to end? If their object were the restoration of the internal peace of Spain, then, in case the Government of Spain were avowedly a Republic, as it was gradually becoming at present—may, even in the case of Don Carlos being at Madrid, the treaty must go on indefinitely, so long as a single smuggler was to be found in any corner of Spain, Ministers had made this country party, or rather auxiliary, to a war, in which not only had we no interest, but in which it was not even pretended that either our safety or that of Spain was concerned. We had made ourselves a party to one of the most brutalising and demoralising wars that had ever disgraced humanity." Lord Aberdeen then asked Lord Melbourne to state his opinion frankly, whether he did not think that all classes in this country felt disgust at our Government having taken share in the contest? Lord Minto replied on the part of the Government; but the foreign policy of Lord Palmerston had a few days before been sanctioned by a vote of the House of Commons. One more passage, which we will quote, bears somewhat closely upon the possible disagreements which may be found in Lord Aberdeen's Cabinet of to-day. Again attacking Lord Palmerston, Lord Aberdeen said, "that, to his humble comprehension, it appeared that, throughout the whole extent of the British empire, the only real approbation of this policy was to be found in Downing-street. He would go further, and say that murmurs as to its expediency and propriety were even heard there; and that the only real smile of satisfaction at its continuance was to be found at the Foreign-office."

The noble Earl, in 1838, made a short speech in favour of Lord Brougham's motion for copies of the orders that had been issued by Lord Minto, as the head of the Admiralty, to British cruisers on the coast of Spain, to prevent the access to Spanish ports of Sardinian and Dutch vessels, if suspected to bear stores for Don Carlos. His opinion was that the country should understand the real position in which it was placed by the policy of Lord Palmerston.

In the course of the same year, Lord Aberdeen called the attention of the House of Peers to the condition of the Church of Scotland. In the course of his speech, which embraced a very lucid history of the question, the noble Earl very strongly took the side of those who advocated the "territorial system of the Established Church," and expressed himself unable to understand the course taken by the seceders. He condemned in the strongest terms, as an act of spoliation, the plea of the Melbourne Government to apply certain funds, known as Bishop's rents, to the endowment of new churches.

In the year 1840, the noble Earl proposed a bill to the House of Lords, in the hope of effecting a settlement of this question, but it was withdrawn. In the course of the next year, the subject was again raised in the House of Lords by the Earl of Dalhousie, when Lord Aberdeen was asked whether he meant to re-introduce the Bill. He declined to do so, on the ground that the extreme party in the Scotch church were evidently bent on destroying all patronage, to which length he could not go; so that it was useless for him to interfere. Throughout the discussions on this question, Lord Aberdeen evinced a desire to conciliate, short of submitting to the extreme demands of the non-interventionists. Out of this measure there arose a long correspondence between Lord Aberdeen, Dr. Chalmers, and the secretaries of the Non-Intervention Committee, spreading over the interval between January and May, 1840. It was at the desire of Lord Aberdeen that this correspondence was printed and published.

Towards the close of the same year, the Earl of Aberdeen was nominated by Sir Robert Peel to the Secretaryship for Foreign Affairs—a post which he continued to hold till 1846. He acted on the same general principle that had guided him on previous occasions, but with a stronger leaning to the maintenance of the *status quo* in the various countries of the Continent than had actuated Lord Palmerston. On home questions he gave a steady and cordial support to Sir Robert Peel, especially in his proposal to repeal the Corn-laws.

In a debate in the House of Lords, on January, 1846, involving the motives for the temporary resignation, during the recess of the Government, of Sir R. Peel, Lord Beaumont demanded to know the reasons which had made converts of certain members of Sir R. Peel's Cabinet, especially designating the Earls of Aberdeen, Ripon, and Haddington. The Earl of Aberdeen replied on his own behalf—"When my right hon. friend (Sir R. Peel), early in November, made that proposal to the Government which has been alluded to (Corn-law Repeal), I gave it my cordial and unhesitating assent. It would not be proper at this moment to enter into the reasons which induced me to come to that opinion; but, such is the opinion which I then entertained, and which I entertain now."

Lord Aberdeen's share in the Convention with America on the subject of the Oregon territory was alluded to by the noble Earl, in reply to some interrogatories from Lord Brougham. "When I saw (he said) that the Senate and the House of Representatives had adopted resolutions in such a conciliatory and friendly disposition, I did not delay for a moment; but, putting aside all ideas of diplomatic etiquette which might have led me to expect that some steps would be taken on the other side, I prepared the draught of a Convention, which was sent by the packet of the 18th of May to Mr. Pakenham, to be proposed for the acceptance of the United States Government. That Convention has been accepted." In the same spirit of conciliation, which his adversaries denounced as unworthy concessions, did Lord Aberdeen conduct the general foreign policy of the empire, while he still retained office. He resigned in 1846.

Out of office, Lord Aberdeen resumed his antagonism to the policy of Lord Palmerston; and, at the death of Sir Robert Peel, he was at once regarded as the nominal, if not the actual head of the Peelists party.

In the discussions on the Greek question, which agitated Europe during the year 1850, the Earl of Aberdeen took a somewhat prominent part. Admitting the great blame to which the Greek Government was liable for the non-fulfilment of its engagements, and the evasion of our demands with so much duplicity, he gave it as his opinion that our claims were not indisputable, although they might be just. Our proceedings in connection with the affair had been violent. Going into a criticism of the points connected with the disputed cession of the islands of Elaphonisi and Sapienza, he observed that France and Russia had guaranteed the integrity of Greece, and Greece might not think she ought to place in our possession the islands we claimed without the consent of the guaranteeing powers. (And here the noble Lord attempted a pun.) It might be better, he said, for our Government to be in possession of Sapienza, but even wisdom is only to be obtained by legitimate means. On a subsequent occasion, during the same session, the noble Lord again expressed his views on Lord Palmerston's policy, denouncing our continual efforts to rival French influence in Greece as rash and unjustifiable. "You have taught," he said, "the whole of Greece to consider France as its protector against British violence; and you are yourselves receiving lessons of moderation and justice from France—from revolutionary and Republican France, with a Bonaparte at her head. If England had not accepted the mediation of France, France must unavoidably have placed herself in an attitude of hostility towards England, or the French Government must have been shaken to its foundations—if foundations it has any." Again, when Lord Stanley brought the subject formally under the notice of the House of Lords, the Earl of Aberdeen spoke strongly in condemnation of the policy pursued by his rival, Lord Palmerston. The recent proceedings in the Greek waters, he contended, had excited one universal cry of indignation throughout Europe; and when he looked at our relations with Europe generally, he found them in an unprecedented condition; but there was this consolation, that the nations of the Continent fortunately separated the conduct of her Majesty's Government from the feelings of the English people.

Besides his Scottish title of Earl of Aberdeen and his English peerage as Viscount Gordon, Lord Aberdeen is, in the peerage of Scotland, Viscount Formantine, and Baron of Haddo, Methlic, Tarves, and Kellie; all of the creation of 1682, which is also the date of the Earldom. He is a Baronet of Scotland, of the date 1642. The first Earl was Lord Chancellor of Scotland in 1682.

Lord Aberdeen married, in the year 1805, the daughter of the first Marquis of Abercorn. She died in 1812. He married, in 1815, the daughter of the Hon. John Douglas, relict of James Viscount Hamilton, and mother of the second Marquis of Abercorn. This lady died in 1833.

Lord Aberdeen was made a Knight of the Thistle in 1808, and a Privy Councillor in 1814. In 1827 he was elected Chancellor of the University and King's College, Aberdeen; in 1846 he was appointed Ranger of Greenwich-park, and in 1846 Lord-Lieutenant of Aberdeenshire. In the same year he resigned the Presidentship of the Royal Society of Antiquaries, which he had held since the year 1812. In the year 1820, he had excited much interest in the society by exhibiting the Household Book of King James I.—a valuable addition to our knowledge of the domestic economy of the age in which that Monarch lived.

We have alluded to the noble Earl's taste for art. In 1822 he published a work on "Grecian Architecture," much admired for its refined taste and knowledge, and remarkable also for his having there controverted Burke's definition and theory of "associated ideas." The allusion of Lord Byron to "The travelled Thane—Athenian Aberdeen," will be fresh in the memory of the reader. As a literary man he is more accomplished than anxious for fame. Although of an extremely retiring disposition, when he does appear in public, on festive or commemorative occasions, he invariably proves his superiority. He is also quite capable of unbending from his constitutional gravity, and of entering into the full spirit of convivial meetings. Those who were present when he presided at the dinner intended to promote a national monument to Burns, declare that a better chairman—one more capable of blending social enjoyments with the necessary objects of such meetings—could not be found.

The Earl of Aberdeen is of a grave and staid demeanour. His chief characteristic is self-control; and his sagacity has been approved during a long and useful public life. As a speaker he is impressive rather than emphatic, and commands respect by his quiet unobtrusive dignity, and evident mastery of his subject.

#### IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

##### HOUSE OF LORDS.

##### THE MINISTERIAL ANNOUNCEMENT.

On Monday, the Earl of ABERDEEN entered into a statement of the circumstances under which the Government had acceded to office, and of the policy which they intended to pursue. With respect to the charge of conspiracy brought against him by Lord Derby, his Lordship said—"My share in such a conspiracy was not for the purpose of ejecting the noble Lord from office, but for the purpose of keeping him in office. When it appeared, from the ambiguous and uncertain nature of an important paragraph in her Majesty's Speech that it was in, dispensably necessary that some resolution should be moved, or some declaration made, of the advantages of Free-trade, my only anxiety was that the terms of that resolution should be such as the noble Lords opposite and their colleagues might adopt consistently with their own declarations, and without doing violence to their own feelings. Those terms were framed and adopted; and singularly enough, they had the effect intended by those who prepared them—namely, that of enabling the noble Lords to continue to hold the offices which they then held; and, by the assistance and the votes of the very conspirators themselves, they were so enabled to continue to hold those offices. My Lords, if any further evidence were required of the nature of that conspiracy, I have to state that, precisely at that time, I had myself taken measures to engage a residence at Nice, with the firm determination of passing a few winter months upon the shores of the Mediterranean." The resignation of Ministers and the summons from her Majesty were altogether unanticipated on his part; but when those events took place he felt it his duty to undertake the formation of a Government. In the course of a week he succeeded in forming a list, which had obtained the approbation of her Majesty, and now stood for the judgment of the country. Passing to the proposed policy of the Government, his Lordship observed that, with regard to the foreign department, the same policy had been pursued by this country for the last thirty years, differing only in some slight degree as to the modes of execution. That policy was to admit the perfect freedom and independence of every country of Europe, whatever form of government it might choose to adopt, and especially to maintain peace. At the same time, however, the Government were not disposed to relax those measures of defence which the honour of the country might seem to require. The commercial system which they proposed would be founded upon the maintenance and extension of the principles of Free-trade as established by Sir Robert Peel, to which his Lordship—without entering upon the general question of direct or indirect taxation—said he believed that they owed the present prosperity of the country. Another great object of the Government would be the extension of National Education. All parties seemed to agree as to the propriety of the principle, and to differ only as to the mode of working it out. It would be the aim of the Government to give the Church its legitimate influence in a general and universal system of education, without any interference with that freedom of religious opinion which was the right of every person in the empire. Alluding to the proposed law reforms of the late Government, he expressed the intention of the present Government to follow in the same track. His Lordship next announced the intention of the Ministers to deal with the question of the representation of the people; remarking that no Government was now possible in this country but a Conservative Government, at the same time that no Government was possible but a Liberal Government. He (Lord



Aberdeen) would never have associated himself with Lord John Russell, unless he had believed him to be a Conservative; and Lord John Russell would never have associated himself with him (Lord Aberdeen) unless he had believed him to be a Liberal. The two were mere party terms, and it was necessary that the measures of the Government should be both one and the other. Alluding to the remarks made by Lord Derby on a recent occasion respecting the progress of democracy, Lord Aberdeen denied that they had anything to apprehend on that score. The country was never more quiet, contented, and prosperous than at the present moment—a result which he believed to be mainly caused by the establishment of the commercial system of Sir Robert Peel. In conclusion, his Lordship lamented that Lord Derby should entertain any hostile intentions towards the Government, which, in the policy which it proposed to pursue, had for its object the general good of the people. He moved that the House adjourn to the 10th of February.

The Earl of DERBY addressed their Lordships, excusing his rather informal rising on such an occasion, by saying that the personal references of the Premier to him, and the denials which his late assertions had received from other quarters, required that he should reiterate and substantiate the charge which he had made on resigning—that, from the commencement of the session, there had been a combination among different parties to overthrow his Government. He could not urge that charge further against the Premier after the denial given; but he justified the charge generally by quoting Sir James Graham's speech at Carlisle, to the effect that the issue before the country at the general election was simply whether the people had or had not confidence in the Government of the Earl of Derby, and by detailing the course taken by Sir James Graham in advising Mr. Villiers to move his Free-trade motion, and in assenting, in the first instance, with Lords J. Russell and Aberdeen, to Mr. Villiers's resolution, while it contained those words which it was known the Government would not have accepted. No doubt the party with which the present Premier was connected deserted Mr. Villiers, and voted for the resolution, which was not offensive to the Government; but they had only done so after Lord Palmerston had intervened; and if it was true what Lord Aberdeen now said, that the object was to record the principle of Free-trade in such a way as to make their record unanimous, how was it that the only party Sir James Graham did not consult in drawing up the resolution Mr. Villiers originally left to his keeping was the party of the Government? Passing from this quasi-historical narrative, his Lordship commented on Lord Aberdeen's speech, regretted the vagueness of the programme of measures, and expressed his incapacity to comprehend the principle upon which the combination had been brought about. He disagreed altogether with the first Minister as to there being only distinctions without differences between the heads of the parties represented in the new Government. Had Lord Aberdeen agreed with Sir James Graham in the issue he offered to the country at Carlisle? Lord Aberdeen was either mistaken in thinking he agreed with his colleagues, or he had been mistaken in his declaration last session that he only differed with Lord Derby on the point of "recent legislation." He (Lord Derby) agreed, he believed, with the noble Earl in his general principles; but he questioned if he agreed with many of his Lordship's colleagues. He also questioned the truth of what Lord Aberdeen had said of British foreign policy having been identical for thirty years. If so, why had Lord Aberdeen attacked the system of Lord Palmerston? why was the one popular, the other unpopular with our allies? Lord Derby then touched on the details of the Premier's announcements. He would be glad to see a just revision of the Income-tax; it was a tax no Government could for the future dispense with. To a system of national education which should be governed by religion, and should yet be tolerant, he would give his support. In administrative reforms the new Government would find him eagerly co-operating with them. With respect to representative reform, he warned the noble Earl not to enter on changes which, if they gave benefits, would be attended with corresponding dangers. He believed in the loyalty and good faith of his countrymen, and he did not doubt their intelligence; but he was convinced that the masses of those now without the franchise were destitute of the acquisitions and the judgment, and without the stake in the country, which would entitle them to participate in the government of the country. On this point his Lordship dwelt in very circuitous and pointless terms; the only tangible intimation being, that he would not object to a remedy, however stringent, so that it were effectual, and did not consist of a mere extension of the suffrage, which he did not think would be a remedy at all for the evils the recent general election had proved to exist, and which did disfigure the electoral system. In conclusion, his Lordship, in one of his ordinary perorations, abounding in words but conveying no clear idea, declared that he had no personal or public "hostility" to Lord Aberdeen, and that if Lord Aberdeen conducted the Government in a Conservative spirit the party which Lord Derby represented would not be found in more than nominal "opposition." Their Lordships then adjourned to February 10.

#### HOUSE OF COMMONS.

On Monday, Mr. HAYTER obtained writs for the following places, vacant by the acceptance of office by the sitting members:—London, Tiverton, University of Oxford, Southern Division of the County of Wilts, Carlisle, Halifax, Southwark, Leeds, Nottingham, Cavan, Marlborough, Scarborough, Hertford, and Morpeth.

On Tuesday the House met, but no business was done.

On Wednesday new writs were ordered for Wolverhampton, Aylesbury, Oxford, Leith, Dumfries, Gloucester, Limerick, Brighton, and Southampton.—The House then adjourned till Friday.

#### THE RE-ELECTIONS.

THE CITY OF LONDON.—Lord John Russell's address to the electors appeared on Monday. He states that he has little of novelty to add to the declarations he made on the 22nd of May, previous to the late general election. "I then said that I could have no hesitation in accepting the challenge to decide finally, completely, and conclusively the contest between Protection and Free-trade. That contest has been decided, finally and conclusively, in favour of Free-trade. I then said, and I now repeat, that the commercial policy of the last ten years was not an evil to be mitigated, but a good to be extended—not an unwise and disastrous policy, which ought to be reversed, altered, or modified, but a just and beneficial system, which should be supported, strengthened, and upheld. I adverted at the same time to the legal difficulties and expenses which clogged the transfer of land, the complicated machinery of the Customs department, and the remaining burdens and restrictions on the shipping interest. Now, as then, I am prepared to attempt the removal of these impediments to the increase of our prosperity. Now, as then, I am prepared to attempt the relief of that portion of our fellow-subjects who are at all excluded by their religious belief from political privileges. I entertain a sanguine hope of success in that endeavour. I then stated that the progress of the working classes in knowledge and intelligence ought to be accompanied by an increased share of political power, while I was aware how difficult a task it is to adjust, in any plan of representation, the respect due to ancient prescription with the claims of advancing trade, increased population, and growing intelligence. To this task the Ministry of the Earl of Aberdeen will anxiously apply themselves. A matter of so much importance requires from the Government the most deliberate consideration before any measures are submitted to Parliament. By joining the Administration of Lord Aberdeen, I believe that I shall best promote the cause to which my political life has been devoted—that of rational and enlightened progress. It is to progress that all our efforts will be directed." The writ was received by the Sheriff on Tuesday, and the election is to take place on Monday next.

SOUTHWARK.—In his address Sir W. Molesworth states: "I have accepted office with pleasure, because I think that to an Englishman who has made politics the chief study of his life it is a worthy and becoming object of ambition to obtain, by honourable means, the power of serving his Sovereign and his country. My object in taking office is to aid in giving practical effect to those principles of political science which I believe to be wise, just, and beneficial, to which I have adhered during a Parliamentary career of nearly twenty years, and which have thrice already gained for me the distinguished honour of being one of the members of the Borough.—I mean the principles of Free-trade, religious liberty, and equality, national progress and reform, and colonial self-government." The High Bailiff received the writ on Tuesday, and the election is to take place to-day (Saturday).

CARLISLE.—On Tuesday Sir James Graham's address appeared. After referring to the fall of the Derby Administration, he observes:—"In these circumstances, when Lord Aberdeen informed me that he desired my assistance in the service of the Crown, I could not withhold an endeavour to give all the support in my power. Not only my former colleagues in Sir Robert Peel's late Cabinet are associated with me, but Lord John Russell and Lord Palmerston are re-united in the Administration; and I am about to act with those who repealed the Test and Corporation Acts, who emancipated the Catholics, who abolished slavery throughout the British dominions, who passed the Reform Act, who repealed the Corn-laws, and who, at length, have finally succeeded in establishing Free-trade as the rule of our future commercial policy. In a Cabinet so led and so constructed, the past is the surest earnest of the future. What has been done we shall steadily maintain. What remains to be done we shall endeavour to accomplish by cautious but progressive reforms, based on a desire to improve the condition, to extend the education, and to enlarge the liberty, both civil and religious, of the great body of the people."

NOTTINGHAM.—Mr. Strutt's address is little more than a bare announcement of the facts of the case. He says:—"It has been my earnest wish, in accepting office in the new Government, to be enabled to give a more efficient support to those liberal principles of political and commercial policy which have recently received your sanction, as well as that of the majority of the electors of this country; and should you again honour me with your confidence, I trust that you will find that I shall not be the less qualified to represent your feelings or to promote your general and local in-

terests." The writ was proclaimed on Tuesday, and to-day is fixed for the nomination.

LEEDS.—The address of Mr. M. T. Baines is equally short. Referring to the new Cabinet, the hon. gentleman observed:—"Among the other arrangements, the vacant office of President of the Poor-law Board has been offered to me. Though my own wishes might have led me to shrink from duties which I know by experience to be of a most laborious and responsible character, I have not thought it right, under present circumstances, to withhold such services as it may be in my power to render to the public." The election will take place on Monday.

OXFORD (CITY).—Mr. Cardwell has come forward as a candidate for the seat vacated by Sir John P. Wood. After briefly introducing himself as having for more than twenty years enjoyed the personal friendship of many most respected citizens of Oxford, Mr. Cardwell continues:—"The Reform Act was passed when I was a resident in Oxford; and my earnest approbation of that change was always openly expressed. The act of 1846, which abolished the tax upon corn, was contested in Parliament when I was a member of the House of Commons, holding office under Sir Robert Peel; I appeal to your decision whether the happy condition of this country, while every other country of Europe has been disturbed, may not, under Divine Providence, be attributed to the conjoint and beneficial operation of those great measures; and whether the policy by which they are directed may not, therefore, be regarded as at once resolute and enlightened—at once Conservative and Liberal. The authors of the Reform Act are associated in the present Government with the surviving colleagues of Sir R. Peel, and I have accepted office with the confident belief that the policy of the Cabinet will be animated by a spirit of progressive reform. The controversies which have occupied the last ten years are now finally set at rest. To place upon a sound foundation the public finances—to promote the extension of knowledge—to increase the comforts of the community—and to administer the affairs of the nation in accordance with the dictates of enlightened public opinion—to secure the freedom and purity of elections to Parliament; in a word, to maintain the honoured institutions of the kingdom in continual harmony with the growing intelligence of the age; to these objects, if you shall intrust me with your confidence, I engage, whether in or out of office, to devote myself with all the assiduity in my power." On Wednesday a public meeting was held, at which Mr. Cardwell explained his views. It is said that, unless he pledges himself to the Liberals, the Liberal party are determined to bring forward a candidate.

OXFORD UNIVERSITY.—A convocation will be held on Tuesday next, January the 4th, at twelve o'clock, for the purpose of electing a Burgess to represent the University in Parliament, in the room of the Right Hon. William Ewart Gladstone, who, since his election, has accepted the office of Chancellor and Under-Treasurer of her Majesty's Exchequer. Opposition looms in the future. Archdeacon Denison writes to Mr. Gladstone:—"I have then to state to you, as one of your constituents, that from this time I can place no confidence in you as a representative of the University of Oxford, or as a public man." Hugh Stowell is equally dissatisfied. He asks:—"Is our University to endorse a Cabinet more deeply tainted with the leprosy of Tractarianism than any which has yet existed? Is she to identify herself with a Ministry which is virtually pledged to tear the last shred of Christianity from the Legislature by the admission of Jews into Parliament? Is she to sanction an Administration more deeply committed in favour of Rome than any Administration which has yet held the reins of power? Is she to yoke herself to the chariot of a Government which owes its official elevation to the alien brigade of the Pope, and whose tenure of office must depend on the adhesion of that traitorous band—a body whose support can be purchased only at the cost of faithfulness to the Church, and loyalty to the Throne?"

SOUTH WILTS.—Mr. Sidney Herbert favours the South Wilts electors with a detailed history of the recent crisis. The catastrophe having occurred, though not "by a combination of parties for that purpose," the hon. gentleman proceeds as follows:—"In the present emergency, however, it is necessary that every effort should be made to re-establish our financial system, which cannot but have been shaken by the announcement of the intentions of the late Chancellor of the Exchequer. At such a moment I have felt that it is not my duty to stand aloof from the Queen's service; and I have, therefore, joined the Administration of the Earl of Aberdeen—a nobleman whose wisdom and rectitude I have learnt to honour during the many years I have acted with him, and with whom are associated some of the most eminent of living statesmen, with whom I can cordially co-operate in furtherance of the public good. In the month of February, 1851, her Majesty was pleased to recommend to her Parliament to take into its consideration the state of the laws concerning the representation of the people, and it will be the duty of the present Government carefully and deliberately to consider what improvements it may be practicable to introduce into our representative system, with a view to the increased stability of our institutions, and a continued harmony between them and the advancing morality and intelligence of the people. I still believe, as I always have done, that in the maintenance of public credit, in the promotion of the comfort of all classes of the community, in the dissemination of sound education, and in the advancement of well-considered reforms in all departments of the state, lies the best security for the permanent conservation of our institutions. In the conviction that the new Administration will honestly and deliberately direct its efforts in furtherance of these great objects, I have accepted office under the Crown."

GLoucester.—The appointment of Rear-Admiral M. F. F. Berkeley as one of the Lords of the Admiralty, under the Aberdeen Ministry, has necessitated an appeal to his constituents for re-election. The gallant Admiral has issued an address to the electors, in which he confidently asks for a renewal of the honour of representing them in Parliament, alleging that he has not, "in the smallest degree, altered or abated any of those political opinions which gained their favour on the last and former occasions." He adds:—"My vote has been given to ward off from you the infliction of the double House-tax proposed by the late Government, and which I considered to be framed too much with a view to class interests, at the same time that it was a covert attack upon the electoral franchise." Admiral Berkeley is to be opposed by Mr. H. T. Hope, the late member, and the unsuccessful Conservative candidate at the general election. Mr. Hope is stated to be at present abroad, but his friends have determined to put him in nomination; and as Mr. Hope has on a former occasion beaten the Admiral "single-handed," the Conservative party believe that they can do the like again. It is expected the nomination will take place on Tuesday.

HALIFAX.—Sir Charles Wood, in a brief address to his constituents, says:—"So short a time has elapsed since I had a full opportunity of stating my views on different questions of public interest, that I will not now occupy your time by repeating them. I have never changed my opinions on public policy, when I have accepted office under the Crown. In the recent short session of Parliament, I believe that, in all my votes, I have faithfully represented the opinions of the great majority of the inhabitants of Halifax. I have voted that the repeal of the Corn-laws was a wise, just, and beneficial measure; that the recent commercial policy, firmly maintained and prudently extended, will most surely promote the welfare and contentment of the people; and against doubling and extending the House-tax, merely for the object of repelling half the Malt-tax, from which, I believe, little or no benefit would have resulted, either to the producer or the consumer."

Morpeth.—Capt. Howard having, from "domestic reasons" retired from the representation of this borough, Sir G. Grey is the candidate for the vacant seat.

SOUTHAMPTON.—Sir A. Cockburn, in soliciting for a fifth time the suffrages of the electors of Southampton, states:—"Under the new Administration I have accepted the office of her Majesty's Attorney-General, satisfied that the policy of the Government will be one of improvement and progress on the great questions of the day in legal and financial reforms, Parliamentary representation, and colonial government."

DEATH OF THE COUNTESS RUMFORD.—The Boston (U. S.) Journal, announces the death of Miss Sarah Thompson, Countess Rumford, at Concord, N. H., aged 70. This lady was the daughter of the celebrated Count Rumford, who, it will be remembered, was an American by birth, named Benj. Thompson. He resided in England and afterwards in Bavaria in each of which countries he held high official positions. The King of Bavaria loaded him with honors and made him a Count; the name selected, was Rumford, the old name of Concord, in the United States, where he was born.—An annuity was settled on him, half of which we believe, was continued to his daughter, during her life. He was a liberal benefactor to Harvard College and the American Academy.

THE GREAT WESTERN HOTEL.—In the description of this magnificent Hotel, engraved at page 537 of No. 598 of the Illustrated London News, the Architect is stated to be Mr. Philip Hardwick, R.A., whereas the building was designed solely by that gentleman's son, Mr. Philip Charles Hardwick, and has been erected entirely under his superintendence.

CANADA COMPANY.—On Thursday, the annual meeting of this company was held at the offices, St. Helen's-place, Bishopsgate, Charles Franks, Esq., in the chair, when a report was presented, showing a balance in the year in favour of the company of about £10,000, out of which a dividend was declared at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum.

MELANCHOLY OCCURRENCE.—On Christmas morning, a young lady, daughter of Mr. Francis Pring, a respectable farmer, residing in the village of Amlescombe, near Honiton, Devonshire, was accidentally shot through the head. She was standing in the porchway of the house, with two other women, when her cousin, a young man, accidentally discharged a gun in the kitchen, the contents of which were lodged in the poor young lady's head, and she instantly expired. The other women were, happily, not much injured.

FIRE IN LONDON.—The report of the London Brigade shows, that from the 1st of January, 1852, to last Thursday, upwards of 1000 fires had occurred in and near the metropolis; the loss of property is roughly estimated at above £2,000,000, and the loss of lives is stated to be very great.

#### THE COURT.

Although the bustle of political excitement has disturbed the customary Court hospitalities at this season, it has not been allowed to interfere in any way with those Royal charities for which her Majesty's reign has been so remarkable. Last week the usual Royal bounties were delivered at the Almonry, in Whitehall, to 800 aged poor, including lame and blind persons, all of whom received five shillings each; and the Royal Gate alms were distributed to 168 poor persons, at the rate of thirteen shillings each.

The Court dinner-circle during the week has been confined almost exclusively to the members of the Royal Family and the ladies and gentlemen of the household. Her Majesty and the Prince Consort have taken their accustomed exercise; and the Prince, on more than one occasion, has enjoyed the sport of shooting in the Royal preserves.

On Wednesday, the Queen and the Prince came to town, to pay a visit to her Royal Highness the Duchess of Gloucester; returning to Windsor in the afternoon.

Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent, accompanied by his Serene Highness the Prince of Leiningen, went from Frogmore to Claremont, on Tuesday, to visit the Countess de Neully.

His Excellency the French Ambassador and the Countess Walewska have left London for Paris, on a three weeks' leave of absence.

The Duke and Duchess of Hamilton have taken a mansion for six months in Paris, whither they are about to proceed with the intention of remaining in the French capital until after the coronation of the Emperor, who, it will be remembered, stands in the relation of cousin to the Duchess.

The Duke and Duchess of Beaufort are entertaining a family circle at Badminton.

The Duke of Argyll arrived at the Duke of Sutherland's, Stafford House, on Tuesday evening, from Roseneath House, N.B.

The Earl and Countess of Derby, and Lady Emma Stanley, have left town for Knowsley.

A private letter from Rome mentions that "the Countess of Shrewsbury, accompanied by the youthful Earl, now in his 21st year, had arrived in that city. The health of the Countess was improving; she had been in a very precarious state for some weeks past; and for several days after the decease of the late lamented Earl, her Ladyship's death was hourly expected."

THE COURT THEATRICALS.—The following is the programme of the Royal theatrical entertainments to take place in the Rubens Room at Windsor Castle:—Friday, January 7th: "Henry IV." Second Part. Friday, January 14th: "The Captain of the Watch" and "The Windmill." Friday, January 21st: A new and original comedy, by Douglas Jerrold, in which Mr. and Mrs. Walter Lacy, Mr. Harley, Mr. Wright, Mr. J. Vining, Mr. Ryder, and Mrs. Charles Kean will take part. Friday, January 28th: "Paul Pry," followed by "The Lucky Friday." Friday, February 4th: "Macbeth."

#### MINISTERIAL APPOINTMENTS.

Late in last week the new official appointments were arranged; and on Monday were announced in Parliament, as follows:—

##### THE CABINET.

Earl of ABERDEEN—First Lord of the Treasury.  
Lord CRANWORTH—Lord Chancellor.  
Earl GRANVILLE—President of the Council.  
Duke of ARGYLL—Lord Privy Seal.  
Viscount PALMERSTON—Home Department.  
Lord JOHN RUSSELL—Foreign Department.  
Duke of NEWCASTLE—Colonial Department.  
Mr. GLADSTONE—Chancellor of the Exchequer.  
Sir JAMES GRAHAM—First Lord of the Admiralty.  
Sir CHARLES WOOD—President of the Board of Control.  
Sir WILLIAM MOLESWORTH—Office of Works, &c.  
Mr. SIDNEY HERBERT—Secretary-at-War.  
Marquis of LANSDOWNE—Without office.  
The above form the Cabinet.

The following appointments have also been made:—

Mr. CARDWELL—President of the Board of Trade.  
Mr. BERNAL OSBORNE—Secretary to the Admiralty.  
Hon. H. FITZROY—Under-Secretary of State for the Home Department.  
Mr. F. PEEL—Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies.  
Lord WODEHOUSE—Under-Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs.  
Mr. GRENVILLE BERKELEY—Secretary to the Poor-law Board.  
Sir A. COCKBURN—Attorney-General.  
Mr. BETHELL—Solicitor-General.  
Lord ST. GERMAN—Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland.  
Sir J. OUNG—Irish Secretary.  
The Right Hon. M. BRADY—Lord Chancellor of Ireland.  
Mr. BREWSTER—Attorney-General for Ireland.  
Mr. KEOGH, Q.C.—Solicitor-General for Ireland.  
Sir GEORGE TURNER has been appointed one of the Lords Justices of Appeal, in the room of Lord Cranworth.  
Sir W. PAGE WOOD succeeds Sir George Turner as Vice-Chancellor.  
Mr. JOHN SADLER } Junior Lords of the Treasury.  
Mr. BOUVERIE }  
Lord ALFRED HERVEY }  
Mr. G. HAYTER } Joint Secretaries to the Treasury.  
Mr. JAMES WILSON }  
Mr. MONCRIEFF—Lord Advocate of Scotland.  
Mr. C. F. VILLIERS—Judge-Advocate-General.  
Admiral BERKELEY } Lords of the Admiralty.  
Hon. F. W. COWPER }  
Lord DRUMLANRIG—Comptroller of the Household.  
Mr. MONSELL—Clerk of the Ordnance.  
Mr. T. BAINES—President of the Poor-law Board.  
Mr. E. STRUTT—Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster.  
Lord E. BRUCE—Vice-Chamberlain of her Majesty's Household.  
The Earl of MULGRAVE—Treasurer of her Majesty's Household.

The Earl of Aberdeen gave the first Cabinet dinner to his colleagues on Wednesday evening, at his residence in Argyll-street.

On Wednesday Lord John Russell transacted business, as Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, at the Foreign Office. The Duke of Newcastle attended, for the first time, at the Colonial Office; and Mr. Frederick Peel attended, as Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies, in the room of the Earl of Desart. Earl Granville attended as Lord President at the Privy Council Office, Whitehall. The Right Hon. W. E. Gladstone attended at the official residence of the Chancellor of the Exchequer, in Downing-street, for the first time. Sir William Molesworth attended at the office of Works and Public Buildings, in Whitehall-place, for the first time. The Hon. Henry Fitzroy transacted business as Under-Secretary of State, at the Home-office, in the room of Sir William Jolliffe.

The Queen held a Court and Privy Council on Tuesday, at Windsor Castle. At the Court, Lord St. Leonards, the Marquis of Salisbury, the Right Hon. Spencer Walpole, the Earl of Malmesbury, Right Hon. Sir John Pakington, Right Hon. Benjamin Disraeli, and the Right Hon. R. A. Christopher, resigned their seals of office; the Duke of Northumberland resigned his office; and Lord Claud Hamilton delivered up his wand of office. Her Majesty held a Privy Council at three o'clock, at which Sir William Molesworth, Sir John Young, and Mr. Edward Cardwell, were, by command of the Queen, sworn of her Majesty's most honourable Privy Council, and took their places at the Board.

The Right Hon. Granville Earl Granville was declared by the Queen in Council Lord President of the Privy Council.

Her Majesty having been pleased to deliver the custody of the Great Seal to the Right Hon. Robert Lord Cranworth, his Lordship was sworn into office as Lord High Chancellor of England.

The Right Hon. Henry Viscount Palmerston was sworn into office as one of her Majesty's principal Secretaries of State (Home Department), and received the seals of office from the Queen.

The Right Hon. Lord John Russell was sworn into office as one of her Majesty's principal Secretaries of State (Foreign Department), and received the seals of office from the Queen.

The most noble Henry Duke of Newcastle was sworn into office as one of her Majesty's principal Secretaries of State (Colonial Department).

The Right Hon. William Ewart Gladstone received the seal of Chancellor of the Exchequer from the Queen.

The Right Hon. Edward Cardwell was declared by the Queen in Council President of the Committee in Council for Trade and Foreign Plantations.

Sir William Molesworth kissed hands on being appointed Chief Commissioner of Works and Public Buildings.

Mr. C. Greville was Clerk of the Council in waiting.

The Earl of Aberdeen had an audience of the Queen before the Privy Council, and kissed hands on being appointed First Lord of the Treasury.

Sir James Graham had an audience of her Majesty after the Council, and kissed hands on being appointed First Lord of the Admiralty.

The Right Hon. Sidney Herbert had an audience of the Queen, and kissed hands on being appointed Secretary-at-War.

The Right Hon. Sir Charles Wood had an audience of the Queen, and kissed hands on being appointed President of the Board of Control for the affairs of India.

The Right Hon. Sir John Young had an audience of her Majesty, and kissed hands on being appointed Chief Secretary for Ireland.

The Marquis of Lansdowne and Lord John Russell had also audiences of the Queen.

Her Majesty was attended by the Marquis of Exeter, Lord Chamberlain.





ARGYLL HOUSE, ARGYLL-STREET, THE RESIDENCE OF THE RIGHT HON. THE EARL OF ABERDEEN.

Viscount Hawarden, Lord in Waiting; and General Berkeley Drummond, Groom in Waiting.

The whole of the noblemen and gentlemen attending the Queen's Court and Council partook of luncheon at the Castle.

The Duke of Northumberland, Lord St. Leonards, the Marquis of Salisbury, the Right Hon. Spencer Walpole, the Right Hon. B. Disraeli, the Right Hon. R. A. Christopher, Sir J. Pakington, the Earl of Malmesbury, and Lord Claud Hamilton travelled from London, to attend her Majesty's Court, by the Great Western Railway.

The Earl of Aberdeen, the Marquis of Lansdowne, Lord John Russell, Viscount Palmerston, Lord Cranworth, and the other members of the new

Administration, travelled from town by the South-Western Railway, and returned to London by the same route, after the breaking up of the Privy Council, at a quarter past five o'clock.

The localities above pictured were points of considerable interest during the progress of the recent arrangements for the New Ministry. First is Argyll House, in Argyll-street, the residence of the Earl of Aberdeen, who purchased the property several years ago of the Duke of Argyll, whose family mansion it formerly was. It will be hereafter

memorable as the scene of the formation of "the Aberdeen Ministry" at the close of 1852.

In the second illustration is shown the grand hall of the Reform Club-house, in Pall-mall, with groups of members of the club awaiting the particulars of the composition of the new Ministry. This is the noblest portion of the Club-house, and, in effect, resembles the *cortile* of an Italian palace; and is the most magnificent work of its class in the metropolis. It has a tessellated floor, and is lighted by a roof of curved glass. In the gallery around it are panels filled with portraits of members of the club, distinguished in political history.



THE REFORM CLUB-HOUSE.—MEMBERS AWAITING INTELLIGENCE OF THE FORMATION OF THE NEW MINISTRY.



RESTORATION OF LOWER PEOVER PAROCHIAL CHAPEL.

THIS ancient and interesting structure, situated in the parish of Great Budworth, Cheshire, has lately been restored, and was re-opened for Divine worship on the 19th ult.

This church, as appears from existing documents, was built in 1296, by the parishioners, the principal of whom was Richard Grosvenor, of Hulme Hall, Allostock. A fine old tower, still in good repair, was built of stone, in 1582. The body of the church, which consists of nave, north and south aisles, and chancel, was almost entirely built of wood; the outside walls being constructed of timber and plaster; the whole of the interior fittings, and the pillars and arches supporting the roof, were formed of massive oak. On the north side of the chancel is a small chapel, divided from the chancel and south aisle by an open oak screen, quaintly carved, bearing in the centre of the cornice the date, 1624. This chapel is now subdivided, one part being used as a vestry, the other supplying the place of the gallery taken from the tower, the choir and organ being placed there. On the south side is another chapel, separated, like that on the north side, from the chancel and south aisle, by an oak screen. The east end of this chapel is parted off by a massive



LOWER PEOVER PAROCHIAL CHAPEL (RESTORED), KNUTSFORD, CHESHIRE.

oak screen and gates, and contains two large and handsome monuments of the Shakerley family. This chapel is described by Bishop Gastrell as being added to the church by Geoffrey Shakerley, Esq., whose right was confirmed to it in 1610. The chancel is also separated from the nave by an open screen. The ancient pulpit, in its eight panels, contains some very curious devices in inlaid woods.

In February (last year) an appeal was made to the parishioners, and to the nobility and gentry of the neighbourhood, for the restoration of this chapel; and, the requisite funds being raised, the works were commenced, and have been completed in a comparatively short space of time. The gallery has been taken from the tower, and the western window restored to its original state and use. The whitewash has been removed from the oak pillars and arches, as also from the font, which has been furnished with a drip-stone. The square sash windows have given place to semi-circular headed ones, of four lancet-shaped lights in the aisle walls, and windows of five lights in the eastern and western ends of the aisles. The carved work has been dressed, and the pews—which remain in their original form—put in perfect repair. The floor of the chancel is paved with Minton's tiles, and the stalls have undergone much repair. But the principal feature of the restoration and improvements is the substitution of three high-pitched roofs for the former flat one, which gives a far more ecclesiastical appearance to the ancient edifice than it had previously borne. The porch, on the south side, has been restored in admirable style, and adds greatly to the beauty of the edifice. Two handsome gable crosses surmount the ends of the nave and chancel roofs, and the whole exterior appearance of the church is now peculiarly pleasing. Altogether, the restoration may be considered a most perfect one. Peover Chapel is considered to be the finest specimen of timber-built ecclesiastical edifices extant. The restoration has been executed by Mr. A. Salvin.

PARIS FASHIONS FOR THE NEW YEAR.

THE mildness of the season has afforded us the opportunity of seeing the new morning toilette in all its splendour and freshness. Black chiefly predominates for dresses, mantelets, and bonnets. The dresses are made of taffetas, with flounces, covered either with flowers, bouquets, or garlands, or stripes of different shades; others are made with a single petti-



THE EMPEROR LOUIS NAPOLEON AT THE HUNTING MEETING, AT COMPIEGNE.—(SEE NEXT PAGE.)

coat, trimmed at the extremity and in front with velvet ornaments, cut out with points, and spotted, or *à la Grecque*. The sleeves for morning dress are much narrower than last year's; the sleeves *duchesse*, or with cuffs, through which the hand can be passed, are very graceful, and are worn in the morning. The bodies are high, and closed to the neck. We have remarked a taffeta dress on which were applied three stripes of watered silk, cut lengthways; these stripes were edged with black velvet; the body high, closed, and with skirts trimmed in the same way. Bonnets are worn very low behind, very wide in front, and are trimmed

inside with all kinds of ornaments, which fill up the wide space between the bonnet and cheeks. Feathers are coming into fashion again, and share the vogue with flowers, which alone carried the day for some time. The top of the bonnet is still trimmed with bands of velvet alter-



PARIS FASHIONS FOR THE NEW YEAR.



The papers and letters from Calcutta of the 22nd Nov., and Bombay of the 3rd ult., have come to hand, in anticipation of the Overland Mail. The



news is not of much importance. Arrangements had been made at Rangoon to dispatch on the 12th ultimo, about 1200 troops, in four steamers, under General Godwin, for Pegu, with the view of re-occupying that city. Pegu, it will be recollected, was captured by our troops on the 30th May, but was afterwards evacuated. Whether the purpose be now to place it under the British Crown was not publicly known, but such was supposed to be its object. At a village, named Henzadali, a dashing affair had come off between 120 of our troops and 3000 Burmese, when the latter were speedily routed, losing between thirty and forty men, with the single casualty of one wounded on our side. We regret to state that the troops at Prome, as well as in the Punjab and in Scinde, were suffering much from sickness. The intelligence from the other parts of India is unimportant. The commercial accounts from Calcutta and Bombay are much more favourable than those received by the previous mail.

#### AUSTRALIA.

The Melbourne papers are filled with accounts of the yield of gold at the Victoria diggings. In an address to her Majesty, drawn up by the Legislative Council some days ago, it is stated that "the present weekly yield of gold, taking the last three months as a criterion, may be estimated at 80,000 ounces, which, at 70s. an ounce, gives a gross annual sum of £14,560,000 sterling." The *Melbourne Argus* calculates that an average yield of 120,000 ounces weekly would not be an exaggerated estimate.

Political agitation, we find, is springing up in the colony. A correspondent of the *Times* writes:—"The people are beginning to feel politically strong, and their representatives have been lately testing their strength in the Legislature in a constitutional struggle for equal political rights with those enjoyed by their fellow-subjects in England. On the 18th August, on the Auditor-General moving that the House go into committee to consider the estimates for 1853, Mr. Wentworth moved an amendment to defer considering the Budget until December, when the reply from the Colonial Minister would be received to the grievance, remonstrance, and petitions sent home last year. This motion, put by Mr. Wentworth in a very able and argumentative speech, showing a thorough knowledge of constitutional law, was lost by a majority of 28, chiefly Government officials and nominees, against 17 representative members. On the 21st instant, Mr. Wentworth, nothing daunted by defeat, again brought forward his motion in an amended shape, viz.: "Not to vote any further supplies, after 1853, unless a favourable reply be given by the Minister to the grievance, remonstrance, and petitions," which was carried by a majority of 24 to 23, several nominees voting with Mr. Wentworth. There is a strong feeling in the colony of giving the new Minister, Sir John Pakington, a fair chance before pushing matters to extremes, and many members favourable to the principles enunciated by Mr. Wentworth, voted against his motion on that score, and on the plea of its being premature. It is hinted, if the answer from Downing-street be unfavourable, advantage will be taken by the evil-disposed to raise the cry of rebellion.

#### THE KAFFIR WAR.

According to the latest accounts, the Kaffir war still drags its slow length along. War it can now scarcely be called, yet there is no restoration of peace. Hostilities, in any regular or connected form, have for some time ceased, apparently from sheer exhaustion on the part of the Kaffirs; but still the Gika chiefs refuse to submit; still their followers lurk in unknown numbers, in their native mountains. Colonel Maclean, the Chief Commissioner of British Kaffraria, has officially reported that the line between King William's Town and the Buffalo is now perfectly tranquil, and that traders and travellers' waggons now pass at all hours without escorts or guards. He also announces that in that quarter confidence appears re-established, and the war spirit has disappeared. On the other hand, the very last post announces that Oliphant's Hoek is again infested by rebel Hottentots, and that several parties of burghers have been out in pursuit, and killed and wounded some of the rebels. At the Kaga, skirmishes were of frequent occurrence, in which several of the enemy have fallen. Near Somerset (East) marauding parties have made their appearance.

A Hottentot prisoner, who surrendered himself after the clearing of the Waterkloof, states that most of the Hottentot rebels are dispersed, and gone towards the Kei. The leaders, it appears, have quarrelled, and are dissatisfied with Uithaalder. Sandilli, he represents, is a fugitive, with only a few followers, skulking in the large bush on this side of Fort Cox; and Macomo, reduced to similar straits, is "hiding in krantzes, first here and then there." It is certainly astonishing that, notwithstanding the miserable condition to which these men are reduced, not a single movement has been made towards giving up their leaders to obtain the liberal rewards offered for their apprehension.

In the uncertainty which prevails within the colony as to the views and purposes of General Cathcart, it is regarded as satisfactory that he has appointed a commission to proceed throughout the frontier districts for the purpose of bringing to a close all outstanding claims against the Government for supplies or services connected with the war; and parties who neglect this opportunity of preferring such claims, are warned that they will be entitled to no further hearing. The general impression is, that this step is preparatory to a general declaration of peace.

#### THE HURRICANE OF MONDAY.

The storm that broke out on Sunday or early on Monday morning, was one of the most severe experienced for some time past. In the metropolis it was attended with fatal results.

At No. 12, Baker's-buildings, Liverpool-street, City, an aged female, named Sarah Hollday, lost her life, and her husband was very seriously injured, by the falling of a stack of chimneys into their bed-room. A young man in a draper's shop on the Newington-causeway, was setting out the window, when the plate glass, which was blown in, so violently lacerated him, that his immediate removal to St. Thomas's Hospital was essential.

At half-past three a lofty stack of chimneys was blown down at a house near the Three Colts Tavern, Cambridge-road, Mile-end. The ruins fell through the roof upon two poor women who were asleep, and one of whom was bedridden. For a time they lay helpless beneath the mass of fallen bricks, but, being ultimately aided by the police, they were found to be so much injured, that instant removal to the hospital was necessary.

About half-past twelve a man named Quinlan was passing along Carey-street, Lincoln's-inn-fields, and when nearly opposite the gateway leading into the square of the inn, a large tile which was unfastened, and blown off the roof of a house on the Dispensary side of the way, fell on his head, cut through his hat, and broke in pieces after wounding him severely in two places on the skull. He was immediately removed to King's College Hospital, when it was found that he had sustained a severe fracture of the skull, of such a nature as to place his life in the utmost jeopardy.

The roof of the Eastern Counties Railway station, in Bishopsgate-street, was utterly destroyed.—Great injury was done to the trees in Hyde-park and Kensington-gardens, and in the grounds of the market gardeners in the neighbourhood of the metropolis, and also at Chiswick, Isleworth, Twickenham, &c. In Richmond-Park and Kew gardens several large trees were uprooted. At Hammersmith several stacks of chimneys were blown down; and at the Hammersmith railway station the wind blew down a signal-post.

We hear equally distressing accounts from the coasts. The upper portion of the English Channel was the scene of numerous deplorable events. The *Mouse* light-ship in the Swin was swept away. A large ship, the *William and Mary* of Texel, was driven on the Gunfleet sands. Vessels were driven from their anchors, and lost masts and sails, besides sustaining much other damage; while some foundered with every soul on board. Daybreak on Monday morning disclosed two large ships in the Bay of Dungeness, between two and three miles to the westward of the lighthouse. One proved to be an emigrant vessel from Hamburg—a barque, apparently of 500 tons burden, named the *Louis*, *Emilia*, bound with emigrants to Rio Grande, in South America. The boisterous character of the night had induced the coast-guard stationed at Lydd to anticipate some sad disaster, and they made the usual arrangements to render relief to vessels in distress. The helpless ship was driven on the sands, which stretch out some miles from the shore; and, out of upwards of 80 souls who were on board, not more than 40 were preserved, and they were only saved by clinging to pieces of the wreck. After an immense amount of suffering, they were got ashore in the most pitiable condition, having lost everything they were possessed of in the world. The other vessel which was wrecked in the bay was the *Annechina Jantina*, bound to Rouen from Rotterdam. She was cast on the beach about the same period as the emigrant ship; but her crew, after some difficulty, were preserved. To the eastward of Dungeness, towards the South Foreland, sad havoc occurred. During Sunday night, a large three-masted ship, and two other vessels (supposed to be schooners) foundered in the Downs, with all their hands, as is imagined. Within a short distance of Lyme Regis, a fine emigrant ship, called the *Heroine*, Mr. Le Rich master, which only left the Thames a short time since for Port Phillip, was totally lost. Some noble fellows volunteered to man a boat to go off to their aid. Procuring a craft belonging to the *Frances* revenue cutter, the men, comprising Mr. William Bridge, master of the *Primrose*; Henry Cox, mate of the *Honiton* packet; and three of the *Frances*'s crew, named Black, Hearne, and Harvey, pulled off to the relief of the ship's boats, which were beating towards the port. They had not got far out, however, when a heavy sea struck and filled the boat, and, melancholy to relate, with the exception of Mr. Bridge, the whole of the courageous fellows perished. The two boats from the *Heroine* succeeded in reaching the harbour, but the passengers and crew were in a very exhausted condition. The fishing-boats on this range of coast have suffered severely.

An unfortunate ship was totally lost to the eastward of Plymouth. A portion of her wreck was washed ashore in Oker Bay, on Wembury Church beach, which is west of the river Yealm. It consists of the stern frame, with a part of the tuck. The frame is painted black, and has on it, in large white letters, "*Ocean Queen*, of London."

The eastern coast experienced the hurricane with all its severity. The direction of the wind being right upon the land, almost as great injury was done ashore to property as among the coasters. Abreast of Ald-

borough the *Corinthian*, a fine brig, belonging to Newcastle, was driven from her anchors by the violence of the gale. She drifted in, struck the Thorp Point, and was speedily dashed to pieces. Nothing could be done to rescue the poor creatures who formed her crew, and they were all drowned. On the same night a Dutch vessel, called *De Jagger*, bound to London, was thrown on the main at Orfordness, and dashed to pieces. Some of her hands were lost. Yarmouth Roads suffered much from the storm. Great damage was done to the shipping. The *Pioneer*, Mr. Taylor master, on her way to the Tyne from London, foundered, and four of her hands went down with her. The others were preserved by the lifeboat. The *Active*, of Stockton, also went down off Caistor, and one or two others are reported to have sunk in the lower part of the roads. The vicinity of the Humber also had several casualties. The Yorkshire coast, at the prominent headland known as Flamborough Head, was exposed to the full fury of the wind. The *Omega* schooner, belonging to Southwold, was carried ashore to the southward of Bridlington. The lifeboat was promptly launched, in the hope of saving the unfortunate crew, but it failed in reaching them, and the poor fellows met with a watery grave. Similar disastrous intelligence has been received from higher up the north coast. The hurricane seems to have visited the several ports alike, and with very little moderation.

The viaduct and rails of the West Cornwall Railway, towards Penzance, have suffered severely. The works have been broken down in different parts, and the line, nearly the whole distance to the Marazion station, was buried in the sand. The works which were in progress for extending the pier at Penzance were also much damaged—the piles, scaffolding, &c., being washed away.

The accounts from the Welsh coast speak of the storm in that part of the kingdom having been very severe.

The storm also raged equally violently in Ireland. The accounts from Dublin state that it occasioned considerable damage to property, and loss of life. At Milltown three persons were killed by the falling of a large tree on a gate-house attached to the factory there, and which carried down the roof, floor, and walls, burying the inmates, six in number, under the ruins. Mrs. Ryan, the owner of the house, and her son and daughter, were taken out dead; the others escaped with some bruises. In the Phoenix-park, over forty perches of paling, and thirty trees, which had stood the blasts of many a winter, were torn up from the roots. At the Viceregal Lodge, a stack of chimneys was blown down, which fell through the roof into the dressing-room of his Excellency, fortunately without doing any injury. A portion of the roof was also stripped of slates and lead, and several panes of glass were broken; fifteen valuable old trees were also uprooted. At the Chief Secretary's Lodge seventeen trees were laid prostrate, and a quantity of glass broken; and at the Under Secretary's, four trees met the same fate. Innumerable chimneys were thrown down, but without causing any very serious injury. The entire roof of Quin's Tavern, North-wall, fell in, bringing down the upper and second floors. The clock at the Dublin and Drogheda Railway was blown in, and broken to atoms. The entire house of Mr. Atkinson, currier, 31, Usher's-quay, was completely razed to the ground. The family were in bed at the time; and but for the prompt assistance of the constables on duty, all lives might have been lost. The house 21, Beresford-street, let in tenements, fell, at a quarter past two o'clock, into a heap of ruins, and seven of the inhabitants nearly perished. At Jim's factory, Harold's-cross, a chimney, 160 feet high, was blown completely down. At Kingstown, the storm did considerable damage: the schooner *Argyle*, of Glasgow, 75 tons, dragged her anchor, was driven on the eastern pier, and, after some hours of battering, sank. The anemometer, or wind-gauge, on the western pier, erected by the Board of Works, had registered the gale up to two o'clock on Saturday morning, when the velocity was at the rate of forty-seven miles within the hour. The cups for catching the wind were then blown off, and the further intensity of the wind remains unknown.

#### EFFECTS OF THE HURRICANE IN HOLYWELL-STREET, STRAND.

Among the effects of the hurricane on Monday in the metropolis, was the partial destruction of an old house in Holywell-street, Strand. About two o'clock in the morning, the neighbourhood was alarmed by a loud report, produced by a double stack of chimneys falling upon the house No. 37, in Holywell-street, which, and the adjoining premises, are among the oldest houses in the metropolis. The roof was thus driven in, and the lath-and-plaster parapet nearly projected into the street below; whilst



OLD HOUSE IN HOLYWELL-STREET, PARTIALLY DESTROYED BY THE HURRICANE.

the floors of the house were displaced, and bricks, plaster, and timber were strewn in all directions. The violence of the wind carried a great portion of the double stack of chimneys over the house No. 37 (through which the remainder fell) on to the roof of the next dwelling, which is much higher. Of this a portion is left, as it forced it and the back part of the premises away, leaving the roof so neatly severed, that from the street apparently it had received no injury.

**PHILLIPS'S FIRE ANNIHILATOR.**—A paragraph having been inserted in our paper of the 20th Nov., to the effect that the *Severn* had narrowly escaped the fate of the *Amazon*, in consequence of the spontaneous ignition of one of Phillips's Fire Annihilators, we have to state that a report has been published by E. Braithwaite, Esq., M.L.C.E., and Charles Watt, Esq., consulting chemist, proving, after a full investigation, "That the accident on board the *Severn* did not arise from 'spontaneous combustion,' or 'spontaneous ignition,' but that it arose from the act of some person." Letters from Professor Brande and Lewis Thompson, Esq., M.R.C.S., and consulting chemist, also show that they take a similar view of the cause.

#### EPITOME OF NEWS, FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC.

A death took place at Manchester, last week, from the administration of chloroform during the performance of an operation.

The number of physicians in France is 11,217.

A reprieve has been received by the keeper of the gaol in which Mr. Kirwan is confined, and the capital sentence will not be carried into effect.

The steam-packet service on the Upper Rhine is about to be considerably extended. A double daily service is to be organised, as it existed before the establishment of the Baden Railway.

A nugget of 340 ounces, purchased by the Government of the colony of Victoria as a present for the Queen, is stated to have been brought by the *Marco Polo*, which has just arrived from Melbourne.

A letter from Manila mentions the arrival there of Garibaldi, who commands a merchant-vessel, sailed on the 9th of August for China.

On Tuesday, Professor Faraday commenced a course of lectures on chemistry for juveniles, at the Royal Institution.

The *Giornale di Roma* of the 19th ult. announces that the Pope has authorised an insurance company at Rome, under the title of "Commercial Company of Rome for Maritime Insurance."

The famous Cronberg Castle, in Denmark, is no longer to serve as a prison, and the forty "slaves," as they are called in Danish, who were still in quarters there, will serve out their time in Copenhagen.

A number of fanatics in Norwegian Lapland have attacked various individuals, and compelled them to adopt their religious dogmas. One or two who resisted were put to death.

Senor Pinillos (Conde de Villanueva), for nearly thirty years Intendant of Cuba, and reported to be the richest man in Spain, died very recently. His fortune is estimated at 15,000,000 dollars.

A letter from Jerusalem, of the 30th November, in the *Trieste Gazette*, announces that the question of the holy places has been settled in favour of the Greeks.

The Pope has addressed a letter to the Archbishop of Malines (the Primate of Belgium), praying him to prevent the clergy under his superintendence from mixing themselves up with politics, and especially on the matters which affect the relations between Belgium and France.

The statement in a German journal, to the effect that General Lamoricière had solicited permission to return to France, is unfounded. Persons who have very recently seen Generals Lamoricière, Changarnier, and Bèdeau, declare that they have undergone no change of mind or feeling.

According to calculations published in the *Liverpool Albion*, the total fall of rain in 1852, has been 33.17 inches.

The city of Sacramento has been almost entirely destroyed by fire. Nearly every house was burnt, and many lives were lost. The loss is estimated at 10,000,000 dollars.

The Americans are endeavouring to apply electricity to the capture of whales. Some interesting experiments have been already made for that purpose.

Mr. Macaulay's speech to the electors at Edinburgh, on the 2nd of November, has been done into German, and printed at Berlin.

Midnight mass was celebrated in the Paris churches on Christmas-eve for the first time these 20 years.

The Emperor of Russia has despatched an expedition to Japan, with the object of keeping an eye upon the proceedings of the United States' squadron.

The *Toronto Colonist* states that the "Swan of Erin" is no longer Miss Catherine Hayes, but Mrs. Bushnell; or, in other words, that Catherine Hayes has married.

The Dundee Town-council have petitioned the House of Commons for an additional representative of that borough in Parliament.

The report of the Quebec Health Committee shows that 144 deaths occurred in that city from the late visitation of cholera. The physicians entertain the opinion that cholera is contagious.

Count Charles von Kattach, brother of the Princess von Leignitz, who is widow of Frederick William III., has abjured Catholicism, and been received into the Evangelical Church.

The heart of the late Prince Leuchtenberg was buried on the 20th, in the chapel of the Leuchtenberg palace at Munich, having been brought from Russia for that purpose.

The Madiai not having having been set at liberty, notwithstanding the promises made by the Grand Duke of Tuscany, the King of Prussia has instructed M. Usedom, his Ambassador at Rome, to repair to Florence and renew his representations to the Grand Duke.

Rice-dust for feeding cattle is to be admitted in future at the ad valorem duty of 10 per cent.

One of the tunnels on the Pennsylvania Railroad now constructing through the Alleghany Mountains, will be 3,570 feet in length.

Mahommed Khan, Chargé d'Affaires of Persia at Constantinople for upwards of thirty years, has just died there, at the age of 90.

Admiral Bruce, the present Commodore on the African Coast, has sent, or is sending, a mission to Abbea Coutah and some other places in the interior.

A large railway-engine requires from ninety to one hundred gallons of oil yearly for lubrication. The annual consumption of oil by the North-Western Railway for this purpose alone is more than 40,000 gallons.

The Court of Rome has recently addressed to all the European powers a circular, in which it invites them to interest themselves in the state of things in the Herzegovina and Bosnia, where the Christians are constantly exposed to the persecutions of the Turks.

The greater part of the Scandinavian Mormons have decided upon emigrating to America.

The total number of paupers (in-door and out-door) in receipt of relief, on July 1, 1852, in 607 unions and parishes of England and Wales, was 796,234, being a decrease of 16,855, or 2.1 per cent since the same date, 1851.

According to the *Trieste Gazette*, the Montenegrists have defeated the Turks in a pitched battle near Podgorizza, and compelled them to sue for an armistice.

A large cattle and agricultural produce market is about to be established near the Bishopstoke Railway Station, on the South-Western line.

The Jews of Jerusalem have sent to the Emperor of Austria a handsome vase, formed of a kind of stone found in the Red Sea, as a mark of their gratitude to his Majesty for the protection which he has accorded them.

M. Duchesne, formerly responsible editor of the *Peuple*, who, in eleven different prosecutions, had been condemned altogether to thirty years' imprisonment and 80,000f. fine, has just been released from the prison at Belle Isle, in virtue of the late amnesty for offences of the press.

Surveys are now being made for a railway along the river, two miles long, from London-bridge to Westminster.

Her Royal Highness the Princess Royal of Sweden and Norway was safely delivered of a Prince on the 14th ult.

The Duke d'Aumale's late splendid domain of Chantilly, inherited by the ex-Royal Duke from his late relative the Prince de Condé, has been finally disposed of to the wealthy house of Coutts and Co., for fourteen millions of francs.

Mr. Bower has been acquitted of the murder of Mr. Saville Morton, the late Paris correspondent of the *Daily News*.

There are at present under police inspection in London upwards of 3300 persons keeping common lodging-houses, accommodating nearly 50,000 nightly lodgers.

On Tuesday there was a very high tide in the Thames.

During Mr. Wiblin's visit alongside the *Orinoco* on Thursday, says the *Hants Independence*, a gentleman came in a sailing-boat and requested to see his sister. She came down the gangway, and they, without thinking of the consequences, embraced each other. The gentleman was immediately ordered into quarantine.

Kossuth's mother died at Brussels on Tuesday.

It is expected the railway between Alexandria and Cairo will be completed in two years.

The *Moniteur* denies the intentions attributed to the Government of reviving gambling-houses and lotteries.

The report that the Count de Chambord had forwarded to the Germanic Diet a protest against the establishment of the new French Empire, appears to be without foundation.

A room in the Birkenhead Dock warehouses has been fitted up as a temporary chapel for the use of emigrants.

The American packet the *Irene* left Havre on the 23rd ult., with the largest cargo that has quitted that place during the past year for New York. It consisted of 1287 bales of goods and 4541 cases of champagne. There was 435 emigrants on board.

The Van Diemen's Land papers state that the legislature and executive had at last come to a dead standstill.

On Christmas-day the non-commissioned officers of the East India Company's *dépot* gave a treat to the men of their respective companies.





TOMO AND JULIET; OR, HARLEQUIN QUEEN MAB



THE PANTOMIMES  
NELL GWYNNE; OR, HARLEQUIN MERRIE MONARCH



HAYMARKET  
LEO THE TERRIBLE



DICK WHITTINGTON AND HIS CAT; OR, HARLEQUIN LORD MAYOR



DRURY LANE  
HARLEQUIN HINDRAS



KING EMERALD, AND HARLEQUIN IN THE CRYSTAL PALACE



SURREY  
HARLEQUIN AND THE WORLD OF FLOWERS



PRINCESS  
HARLEQUIN CHERRY AND FAIR STAR



LYCEUM  
THE GOOD WOMAN IN THE WOOD



## CHRISTMAS PANTOMIMES AND SPECTACLES.

## DRURY-LANE.

This theatre opened on Monday, with a new piece under an old title, "Uncle Tom's Cabin," and a pantomime, called "Harlequin Hudibras; or, Old Dame Durden and the Droll Days of the Merry Monarch." The house was excessively crowded, and the inconvenience resulting from the pressure such as to preclude all criticism on the opening drama. Mr. Fitzball has aimed in it at more elaboration than has been attempted in other dramatic versions, but we cannot say to what extent he has succeeded, the dialogue being imperfectly heard, and some disposition in the house to convert the more serious passages into sources of merriment. Such re-actings are natural on Boxing-night. The hero, *Uncle Tom*, was personated by Mr. H. Wallack; and *George Harris*, by Mr. H. Betty. Both acted with care and emphasis. *St. Clair* was well performed by Mr. Moorhouse; and *Jonathan Slingsby*, a Yankee pedlar, by Mr. George Wild. *Eva* found also a place in the scenes, and was prettily managed by Miss Ellen Feist; *Topsy* very well done by Miss Newcome; and *Cassy* not unambitiously attempted by Mrs. Lewis. The scenic effects were adroitly managed—such as the ice-fields on the Ohio, the deck of the American Steamer, the Gully-pass of the Cotton-mountain, and the Hunt by Bloodhounds of Fugitive Slaves in the Mahogany-wood. On the pantomime much expense has been evidently lavished. *Hudibras* and his *Squire Ralph* were all that masks could make them; and *Dame Durden* and *Charles II.*, with *Antiquity* and *Improvement*, contribute to the business of the scene. At the bidding of the last lady, it changes to the Sydenham Crystal Palace by Moonlight, the sight of which disposes the former personage to enter into a compact with her, for the encouragement of science, progress, and commerce. We next have *Dame Durden's* farm by sunrise, in the village of Sunware; with the celebrated Hudibrastic adventure of the bear and fiddle, leading to a civil war, with *King Charles's* own adventures connected with the Pender Oak and the Kitchen of Boscobel;—when the transformations take place, and the harlequinade begins. The topics of the day are copiously treated. The tricks of the *Spirit*, by Signor Devani, were very curious; and some of his contortions wonderful. The action terminates in the Palace of Poetic Invention, splendidly illuminated. During the piece some mechanical contrivances, operose and intricate, were displayed, which, with its other merits, justified the undoubted success achieved by this clever pantomime.

## HAYMARKET.

The burlesque at this house, the joint production of Mr. Talfourd and Mr. Stirling Coyne, is written in the spirit of the famous epic fable called, "Reynard the Fox." *Leo the Terrible*, is the King of Beasts, and in this drama holds his brute court; the characters on the stage being masked, or provided with heads representative of different animals—the lion, the wolf, the dog, the ass, and others needful to the constitution of a plot. This, such as it is, is exceedingly simple; and, long ere the conclusion, collapses, so far as regards any interest taken in it by the spectator. In fact, nothing is more difficult than the manipulation of a piece of this kind, both novel and *outré* in its elements and its appointments. The mind expects more than the stage can give. *Æsop* makes but a poor figure on the boards. The lion's share of the drama was monopolised by Mr. Bland, who has to refuse his daughter's hand (Miss Rosa Bennett), to *Isegrim*, the Wolf (Mr. Buckstone), and performs the duty in a bravo-coward style, being glad in the end to accept the services of a yachting *Norval* (Mrs. Buckingham), and his "trembling" attendant, one *Potts* (Mr. Keeley), who, however, does not "forsake his master." These worthies, cast on the shores of this brutal Hades (for there the scene is laid), undertake to bring *Isegrim* to book. In this they encounter unexpected danger; for the wolf, in the disguise of a priest, misleads them into a rocky dell, where they are surprised by the sudden appearance of his companion herd. The result is, that *Norval* is conquered; but his mate, by reading the page of a dull tragedy to *Isegrim*, sends the latter to sleep, so that *Norval* cuts off his head with ease. All seems triumph. But the spiritual *Isegrim* is immortal, and leads on his hordes to battle, without his head, and by this "unnatural" proceeding, appals his enemies, who are ultimately compelled to yield; and *Leonilla* becomes *Isegrim's* bride. All this, the authors would have us believe, is somehow a concession to "Common Sense," which being made, the characters are restored to their human countenances. The drama is well appointed; the groups being numerous, the scenes well painted, and the tableaux striking. Mr. Keeley, as *Potts*, the naval potboy, was exceedingly funny; and Mrs. Buckingham, as *Norval*, wonderfully dashing and heroic. With such attractions, the piece has a fair promise of continued success.

## LYCEUM.

Mr. Planché has this season resorted to Madame La Force for a story, and selected "La Bonne Femme" for the subject of his fairy extravaganza. This is entitled "The Good Woman in the Wood," and forms one of the most elegant of burlesque stage poems. Scenery of the grandest and most fascinating kind has been painted by Mr. W. Beverley and Mr. Meadows for its illustration; and, altogether, the new drama, in itself, its decorations, and its acting, is the most charming thing we ever heard or witnessed on the boards. Madame Vestris is herself the Good Woman, *Dame Goldenheart*, a widow, who, since the death of *Sir Gallant Goldenheart*, has done honour to her husband's memory by the benevolence of her life; and who, once upon a time, found two girls and a boy laid in her way by the *Fairy Fragrant* (Miss Martindale), and has brought them up in a manner befitting such fairy gifts. The Princesses *Sylvia* and *Myrtis* (Miss Robertson and Miss Wyndham), with *Prince Almond* (Miss J. St. George), are the three foundlings, who find out that by rubbing the fairy talisman hung round their necks they can immediately obtain whatever they may wish. In this way their humble cottage is changed into a bower of roses, with a park and grounds attached, and *Prince Sylvan* (Miss Eglington) is brought hunting on the scene, to fall in love at first sight with *Myrtis*. Now, *Prince Sylvan* is *Queen Griselda's* (Miss Ellis) son by her first husband, *King Philbert*, whom his stepfather, *King Bruin* (Mr. F. Matthews), would deprive from the succession, unless he would marry a *Princess Ugliness*, which, of course, he refuses. *King Bruin* thereupon seeks the bower of roses, in pursuit of "the fatal she"; and, having found it, places its inmates in custody, and proceeds to take possession of the *château* as a summer residence for himself; but the seats of roses turn into thorns, thistles, and briars, and he himself falls into the hands of *Abaddon* (Mr. Horncastle), the evil genius, to whom he sells himself, in order to accomplish his ends. Matters are, indeed, brought to extremities with the young people, whose mortal danger is only to be averted by the self-sacrifice of *Dame Goldenheart*; to which peril she cheerfully submits, and thus accomplishes their deliverance, and the ruin of the usurping tyrant. The scene then changes to what is called in the bills, a "Magnificent Testimonial presented by the whole Fairy Company to the Good Woman in the Wood"—a superb tableau, which, for taste and splendour, has never been equalled. A ballet, in which Miss Rosina Wright was the principal dancer, terminated the first act; and which, like the rest of the drama, was of the most delightful and charming description.

## PRINCESS.

After the performance of "The Iron Chest," a new pantomime was produced on Monday. It bears the title, "Harlequin Cherry and Fair Star; or, the Green Bird, the Dancing Waters, and the Singing Silver Tree;" and is the composition of Mr. George Ellis, from one of the stories of the Countess Dancos, not a little varied from the original. The Nursery in the Royal Palace of Cyprus was so well appointed, and so richly illustrated with accessories, that it formed one of the most effective scenes that ever excited an audience to a state of truly Christmas hilarity. The deliverance of *Fair Star*, accomplished by *Prince Cherry*, is pursued throughout various amusing and indescribable adventures, assisted in their effect by some admirably-painted and well-contrived scenery, until we reach safely the Royal Gardens of Cyprus, and witness their transformation into the Peri Palace of Peacocks, with the corresponding changes of the characters into those of a stirring and very entertaining harlequinade. The scenes of which this is composed are among the best-managed we have ever witnessed, cleverly designed and effectively executed. The allusions, however, are not so happy as usual, owing to the Chamberlain's interdiction. But the dancing of the Misses Desborough and Honey was exquisite; and the success of the new *Cloven*, Mr. Hulme, indisputable. Of Mr. Cornack, as *Harlequin*, and Mr. Paulo, as *Pantaloon*, it is sufficient to record that they sustained their previous reputation; and that Miss Leclercq, as *Columbine*, is not to be excelled. With these attractions, and a charming subject, this pantomime may be pronounced an elegant entertainment, and well-deserving of the fashionable patronage usually accorded to this establishment.

## OLYMPIC.

After the drama of "Abelard and Heloise," the pantomime entitled "Romeo and Juliet; or, Harlequin, Queen Mab, and the Land of Dreams," opened in the wilds of Nightshade, the abode of the Demon-chief *Prussic Acid*, *British Brandy*, *Verdigris*, *Copperas*, *Laudanum*, *Henlock*, and *Arsenic*, who are distilling poisons, assisted by the hag *Mischief*, to mar the Christmas sport, *Queen Mab*, and seek a victim—to wit, young *Romeo*. As for *Juliet*, they fear *Queen Mab* will try to save her, by the aid of *Chloroform*. The enchanted abode of *Queen Mab*, in the land of Dreams, follows:—the joining squirrel comes from his factory to repair the carriage of *Queen Mab*, whereupon a conversation takes place between him and the little grey-coated gnat—the fairy coachman. *Queen Mab* informs her faithful of the danger hovering over *Romeo* and *Juliet*, and of her determination to protect them by starting them on the world of Pantomime. The story then commences in the mansion of old *Capulet*. *Juliet*, having gone out with *Romeo*, is supposed to have fled; this causes a general consternation. *Mercutio* being slain, *Romeo* seizes *Tybalt*, mangles him with his sword, and then escapes, the flattened body of *Tybalt* being taken to the station-house. The *Cock of the Walk* warns *Friar Lawrence* of *Romeo's* danger, when *Juliet* is presented by the *Friar* with a dose of chloroform. At length we are brought to an apothecary's shop. Mr. *Wasteaway* is pining for the want of trade, when a customer arrives. *Romeo* asks for the strongest poison. The apothecary sells him a bottle of

British brandy, and is instantly pounced upon by the police. There is no antidote for such a poison, as poor *Romeo* finds; and *Juliet* stabs herself at the moment when the *Friar* and *Old Capulet* make their appearance. The tomb bursting open to the Halls of Refulgent Light, discovers *Queen Mab* in her chair of state, and the transformations take place.

Miss Marie Charles made a spirited and graceful *Columbine*, and Mr. A. F. Forrest an excellent *Harlequin*. Mr. Edwin Edwards sustained his reputation in *Cloven*. The concluding scene and tableau in the palace of *Queen Mab*, presented an extraordinary pyrotechnic display, that commanded universal applause.

## SADLER'S WELLS.

The pantomime at this house is always good; and, on the present occasion, is excellent. "Whittington and his Cat" may be an old subject, but it is one that can never be outworn; and Mr. Greenwood has elaborated it with that skill which only time and practice can bestow. The dream of the hero at Highgate is among the most effective hits, and the accompanying panoramic scenery is very pleasing. The *Cat* becomes a *Sprite* (Herr Deani); who, with Mr. Nicolo Deulin as *Cloven*, accomplishes some very extraordinary feats of posturing. This pantomime is more fertile in allusions than its contemporaries, and among its themes of this sort, none was more happy than the series of "Uncle Tom's," ending with "Old Tom," labelled "the true cause of slavery in England;" nor was it at all deficient in those practical jokes which make the life and soul of a Christmas entertainment. The last scene is "The Palace of Prosperity, in the Realm of Good Luck," the splendour of which brought down the curtain to unanimous applause. The house was crowded—so much so, that the tragedy of "Douglas," which preceded the pantomime, met with little attention.

## ADELPHI.

After the performance of "Uncle Tom's Cabin," the first pantomime played here for some years commenced, entitled "Nell Gwynne; or, Harlequin the Merrie Monarch," showing the machinations engendered in the Cave of Slander against the heroine; interrupted by the rising of a stinging-nettle, which, bursting open to a splendid Car, discovers *Scorpino* (the Demon Chief) with his sprites *Malice*, *Hatred*, *Calmmy*, and *Scandal*. *Nell Gwynne* being protected by the Fairy Queen *Charity*, *Scorpino* proposes that *Nell Gwynne* shall be stabbed by *Slander*. *King Charles* (nicknamed *Roley*), having taken a great liking to this Orange-girl, *Scorpino* exclaims:—

Be it our task to foil this *King* and his benevolent fair;  
Depart at once to court—*Harlequin* will be welcome there;  
On this chance, brave sprites, be sure you do not linger,  
I summon, to give assistance, *Scorn*, and his ludez-finger.

The finger-post of *Scorn* accordingly rises: the post changing to the King's Theatre. The next scene is the Temple of Charity, in the Land of Benevolence, where the fairy court are busily employed, when a noise is heard, resembling dropping money in a plate. The *Fairy Queen*, assisted by *Faith* and *Hope*, informs the court that she has been selected to frame a pantomime; and, waving her wand, raises a miniature model of Chelsea Hospital, from which a number of living marionette Chelsea pensioners march out. We are next presented with a Royal picture-gallery of court beauties, at Whitehall, where *King Charles* (nicknamed *Roley*), arrives, attended by his courtiers and favourite dogs. After his toilet is attended to, the *King* appears languid and tired of the frivolity of the court. "My *Nelly* must sell no more oranges or ginger-beer," he sighs; and *Rochester* and he disguise themselves as two sailors, and start for the King's Theatre (now the Theatre Royal, Drury-lane). Link-boys and bill-men are very busy. A sedan arrives, containing Mr. Peppy, Mrs. Peppy, and the children Peppys, going to see the pantomime. On the first night *Nell Gwynne* makes her appearance with apples, oranges, and ginger-beer; but, throwing away her oranges, consents to visit the *King*, at Whitehall. The *King* and *Rochester*, still in disguise, are afterwards with *Nell* at the tavern, and supper is ordered; at the finish of which a dance is proposed, when *Old Captain Copp*, the landlord, demands payment of his bill—the *King*, having lost his purse, gives his watch. The *Old Captain*, suspecting it to be stolen, bolts them in, on which the *King* lowers *Nell* from the window, and following himself, falls through a skylight. We next find all parties at the Tulip-gardens, in Whitehall, with view of the Thames in 1670, when the changes take place. Mr. Flexmore, as the *Cloven*, was highly successful; and Mr. Barnes made an excellent *Pantaloon*; Mr. Bologna, as *Harlequin*, and Miss Mitcheson, as *Columbine*, were active and interesting. To these was added a *Sprite*, in the person of Mr. Le Barr, who did some extraordinary things. The scenery, decorations, and costumes, are rich and picturesque; and all received, from a crowded audience, the most vehement applause.

## SURREY.

This house, as usual on boxing-night, was crowded to excess. The pantomime, produced under the exclusive direction of Mr. Shepherd, is entitled "Harlequin and the World of Flowers; or, the Fairy of the Rose, and the Sprite of the Silver Star;" and is from the pen of Mr. Blanchard. The two personages in the title are opposed—the fairy plotting to secure the happiness of the fair *Rosabelle* (Miss Cushnie), by marrying her to a humble gardener, *Rodolph*; while the *Sprite*, like the antediluvian angels, seeks the maiden for himself. To effect his improper designs, he raises a storm on the Lake of Waterlilies, whereon the lovers are sailing in a swan-drawn fairy galley; but they escape to the Valley of Bluebells, where the changes take place. *M. as Cushnie* is, of course, the *Columbine*; *M. Milano* performs *Harlequin*; and Mr. Buck, the *Cloven*. The appointments and theme of this pantomime are equally elegant, and no expense has been spared on the "pictorial illustrations" of scenery and costume; particularly in the closing tribute to the memory of the Duke of Wellington.

## CITY OF LONDON.

We have already partly described the pantomime at this house, entitled, "King Emerald, and Harlequin in the Crystal Palace on Fairy Land." The Fairy Court, at the opening, are partaking of their midnight repast from tables composed of spreading leaves. The *Fairy Sprite* is seated by herself before a toad-stool. The *Fairy Queen Moonlight* requires some refreshment, which is refused by *Spiritful*, but most readily granted by the *Fairy Benevolent*. A Christmas revel having been performed, the entire Fairy Court disappear instantly, and the scene, by a new mechanical effect, vanishes from our sight, presenting to view the Island of Flowers, or Landing-place, with the Emerald City not very far in the distance, being on a most beautiful and novel construction, for which the author (Mr. Nelson Lee) is greatly indebted to Mr. Beaumont, a rising artist.

The workmen being ordered to float the Palace of *Prince Ramphiz* down the river, gondolas, state barges, &c., make to the landing-place, followed by the Golden Tower; when at the front it expands, forming itself into a most beautiful alcove or Bower of Emeralds. The *Princess*, who has been confined in it, is assisted out and introduced to the *Prince*, who is rejected on the instant. This enrages the father, *Bazil*, a fisher-boy, seeing the distress of the *Princess*, rushes to her aid and knocks the *Prince* down. He is instantly seized and carried to the Hall of a Thousand Doors, and the *Princess* to the Green Chamber. The Hall of a Thousand Doors is a novel and picturesque scene. Poor *Bazil* is presented by the *Fairy* with a magic ball of worsted which guides him to the Green Chamber. The rescued parties seek the Crystal Palace in Fairy Land, where the transformations take place. This scene is constructed entirely by Mr. J. Johnson, and is of great splendour and magnificence. No expense has been spared to render the Pantomime, as we have no doubt it will be, eminently attractive.

## ASTLEY'S.

The pantomime at this house is entitled "Fortunio and his Horse Comrade; or, Harlequin and the Seven Gifted Men;" which opens in the realms of night, with the *Sprites* joining in a mystic antic round. The *Fairy Aurora* despatches them to meet their *Queen Sunlight*, at a council, in fairy land. The *Emperor Alfourite*, of No-man's-land, having lost his treasures, determines to raise a militia for the purpose of reclaiming them from the *Prince Pal-de-Ral*; and a certain nobleman sends his three daughters, disguised as three young men, to assist in their restoration. The two eldest, being puffed up with pride, the *Fairy Queen* punishes; but the youngest, *Fortunio*, she protects, in consequence of his charitable disposition, and presents him with the *Horse Comrade* and the seven gifted servants. *Fortunio* undertakes to rid the island of the *Fairy Dragon*, and, making him drunk, cuts his head off. The croquet chamber in the palace of *Pal-de-Ral*, a peculiar scene, surrounded by croquet work, is visited by *Fortunio*, who demands a restoration of the treasures. The *Prince* laughs at the idea, till a man can be found to eat a load of bread intended for the army. *Fortunio* calls *Herr Golem*, who performs the feat. His river is drained by *Tippler* in a similar manner. He then, in a rage, backs his daughter in a race against any of *Fortunio's* followers. *Lightfoot* soon overcomes that difficulty: the race is run and won. *Strongback* carries off the treasures, at which they attempt to stop him, when *Boisterer* blows them all down. They return to the *Emperor's* palace, when all is explained, and the transformations take place. *Middle Christine* as *Columbine*, with Mr. Hemming as *Harlequin*, are completely satisfactory; while Mr. G. Bolino, as *Cloven*, was first-rate. The fun is well maintained, and the jokes are racy. The piece was entirely successful.

## ST. JAMES'S.

The Marionettes perform, for their Christmas-piece, the burlesque of the "Forty Thieves," which has been capitally well mounted, and, on a miniature scale, made productive of some remarkable scenic effects. This piece, and the scene of the "Ebony Marionettes," cannot fail to give much pleasure to the children of the aristocracy, who will, doubtless, at the present festive season, visit this favoured theatre.

## MUSIC.

## MUSICAL EVENTS.

Spectacle and Pantomime reign so triumphantly at Christmas, that musical performances by the various Societies are suspended, and concert speculators only are heard of in the provinces. After the annual meeting of the Sacred Harmonic Society, it is expected Mozart's "Requiem" will be performed, with Mendelssohn's "Lobgesang," a programme of unusual attraction. The "Requiem" will be conducted by Costa, for the first time, and a great treat may therefore be expected.—The Harmonic Union will give their first secular concert at Exeter-hall on the 20th inst., under Benedict's direction: the scheme will include Beethoven's "Ruins of Athens," and Mendelssohn's "Walpurgis Night;" a new overture, by Mr. Henry Leslie; and one of Sterndale Bennett's beautiful pianoforte concertos, to be executed by Miss Arabella Goddard. The directors have been fortunate in securing the services of Madame Fiorentini; as also those of Lockey and Weiss, and Miss Huddart, a contralto of great promise, a pupil of Signor Negri, will make her appearance on this interesting occasion.—Mr. Alleroff, who has opened the Strand Theatre with an operatic company, including the names of Miss Rebecca Isaacs, Miss Rosa Braham, Mr. G. Tedder, Mr. Manley, Mr. Corri, &c.—will give his annual monster concert at Exeter-hall, on the 24th inst.—Mr. Beale has engaged Madame Pleyel, the celebrated pianiste, and Madame Fiorentini, of Her Majesty's Theatre, for a tour in the provinces, during February. The Duke of Northumberland has followed the example of the Speaker of the House of Commons, by engaging the English Glee and Madrigal Union at parties: Miss Eliza Birch, Messrs. Francis, Land, and F. Bodda were the singers. Mr. Francis created a marked sensation in the ballad "Black-eyed Susan."—Mr. Genge, the tenor, gave his annual concert and ball at the London Tavern, on Thursday.—Mr. Sims Reeves sang at a concert at the Beaumont Institution, Mile-end, on Tuesday night. Madame Fiorentini is engaged to sing at the same place on the 24th inst.—Mr. Ella's Musical Winter Evenings will commence next month.—The third of the Whittington Club Concerts took place on Thursday: the vocalists were Mrs. A. Newton, Miss Kate Hickman, Miss E. Jacobs, Mrs. G. A. Cooper, Messrs. Curran, Mattocks, G. A. Cooper; and the instrumentalists, Herr Kreutzer (violin), and Herr Lutgen (violoncello).

## FOREIGN MUSICAL NEWS.

The indefatigable Auber, and the eternal Scribe, have just produced another three-act opera, entitled "Marco Spada," at the Théâtre Impérial de l'Opéra Comique, in Paris. The libretto strongly resembles the plot of the popular melodrama, "The Brigand," rendered famous by the powerful acting of James Wallack. *Marco Spada* is the chief of a band of robbers in the Papal States, who visits in disguise the palaces of the nobles, and, when mortally wounded by the soldiers of the Pope, abandons his claim to the paternity of his daughter, in order that she may not be prevented from marrying the nephew of the Governor of Rome. *Marco Spada*, in expiring, gives out that *Angela* is the daughter of a Duke, whose family he had slain. This story has been worked up in Scribe's most clever and ingenious style, and Auber, on his part, has happily reproduced the charming imagery of his former operas in a very piquant manner. The opera has been, in fact, a great success, but, perhaps, its run will be in no small degree influenced by the triumphant debut in French comic opera of Mlle. Caroline Duprez, the daughter of the famed tenor of that name. Mlle. Duprez, who sang first in Paris at the Théâtre Italien, and afterwards in London, at Her Majesty's Theatre, has quite taken the Parisian amateurs by storm. In a brilliant air, in which *Angela* avows her love in four languages—Russian, French, Italian, and English—Mlle. Duprez electrifies her hearers by a series of the most intricate passages of vocalisation. *Battaille*, the basso, plays and sings *Marco Spada* with much ability; and MM. Coudere, Baulo, Bassine, and Carvallo being included in the cast, the opera is altogether well executed.—A new ballet, called "Orfa," the music by Adolphe Adam, has been produced at the Grand Opéra in Paris. Amongst the musical celebrities in the French capital just now are Sivi and Vieuxtemps, the violinists; Mlle. Clauss and Mlle. Krinitz, the pianistes; Herr Oberthür and Miss Kennedy, the harpists; M. Vivier, the horn-player, &c.—Berlin letters of the 14th ult. mention the melancholy suicide of Signora Carra, a member of the Italian Opera-house, by throwing herself out of a window into the street. The salaries of the singers were in arrears, and distress is supposed to have been the cause of her mental alienation.—Venice correspondence alludes to the interest produced by the anticipated debut, at the Benedetto, of a daughter of the once-famed tenor Donzelli.

## DISCOVERY OF MARBLE STATUES IN WINDSOR FOREST.

SEVERAL marble statues of considerable interest and value have recently been discovered, in a secluded spot in Windsor Forest, under the following circumstances:—It appears that some little time back, a woodman or game-keeper, employed about the park, made application in the proper quarter for permission to dig up and remove a statue, which he had discovered partly buried in the earth in one of the covers, for the purpose of placing it in his garden as an ornament. The request was granted, and, by means of horses and chains, a colossal group of three figures, representing Venus protecting a nymph from a Satyr, was dragged forth. Further researches led to the discovery of seven other pieces of sculpture, all of marble, buried in the same spot. When the facts of the case came to the knowledge of her Majesty and Prince Albert, they manifested the greatest interest in the matter, and immediately sent for Mr. Thorneycroft to examine the treasures thus unexpectedly brought to light, and to report in regard to their restoration; and four of the principal subjects have since been removed to the studio of that gentleman. What is a most remarkable feature of the case is, that, with the exception of one object—which is the torso of a Greek statue, in Parian marble—all these works are from the hand of one master, namely, Pietro Francavilla, and are of different periods between the years 1570 and 1600. How or when they were brought into this country, and when (if ever) they formed part of the Royal collection, or when they were assigned to the obscure tomb from which they have just been rescued, are all matters of conjecture, upon which at present we have no evidence to guide us. We intend next week to give Engravings of some of these objects, when we shall also enter upon a more detailed account of them, and their probable history.

## DAGUERRETYPE PORTRAIT OF THE DUKE OF WELLINGTON.

(To the Editor of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.)

Sir,—My attention has recently been called to your critique on the portraits of the late Duke of Wellington, in your Journal, some weeks back, when your remarks on the Engraving from Claudet's Daguerreotype Portraits not being correct, I beg you will, at your convenience, insert in your Journal the true version relative to that portrait of the illustrious Duke. It was on the 1st of May, 1844, and not 1848, when his Grace sat for two Daguerreotype Portraits, one of which is only engraved at present, and has the hand introduced. I also deem it necessary to state that it was the late Colonel Gurwood who introduced me to the Hon. Colonel Arbutnot, at Apsley-house, when I had the honour to submit the engraved portrait for the late Duke's inspection, when his Grace remarked, "tell Watson it is beautifully engraved." I may also state his Grace has placed his autograph on several impressions.

I am, sir, your obedient servant, J. WATSON.

[We insert the above note at the request of the writer; but, at the same time we must observe, that we had the facts stated in the article referred to upon the very best authority. It is not, however, a matter of any importance one way or the other.]

## NATIONAL SPORTS.

The Steeple Chase Calendar is "blank" until the third week in the month, indeed the country is in so deplorable a state that sport of this description would have nothing to tempt either the owners of horses, or the public. The Coursing fixtures for the ensuing week stand thus:—Tuesday, Ashdown Park, (open); Thursday, Walcock, (open), Gateshead, (open), and Northumberland, (ogle); Friday, Southport, (open).

## TATTERSALL'S.

MONDAY.—Not above a dozen members attended, and the betting was alike limited and unimportant. The following were the prices:—

30 to 1 agst Contentment	33 to 1 agst Tolohaki	40 to 1 agst Nerva
33 to 1 — Galvanism	40 to 1 — Lampedo	50 to 1 — Weathergange

CHESTER CUP.—1000 to 15 agst Merry Bird.

18 to 1 agst Orestes	20 to 1 agst Sittingbourne
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THURSDAY.—A few insignificant investments were made at the following prices:—

25 to 1 agst Contentment	40 to 1 agst Lampedo	40 to 1 agst Ireland's Eye
25 to 1 — Richmond	40 to 1 — Peggy	40 to 1 — Deference
25 to 1 — Galvanism	40 to 1 — Snowdon Dunhill	40 to 1 — Fion-na-Coul

CHESTER CUP.

to 1 agst Cardinal Wiseman	100 to 1 agst Tickleton
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LAND-SLIP ON THE SOUTH DEVON RAILWAY.—Owing to the unprecedented continuance of wet weather, a somewhat extensive landslip occurred on Tuesday night upon the South Devon Railway, between the Teignmouth and Dawlish stations; indeed to such an extent is the accident, that the working of the line has been completely stopped.



CHESS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

of St. George's.—If we mistake not, your problem may be solved in four moves, if White begin with Kt to K 7th.

H. F. N.—Communications requiring notice the same week should reach us on Wednesday.

J. W. G., Paddington.—A letter was forwarded to the address mentioned.

J. C. W.—It shall have insertion.

R. M. of Granville.—We are obliged by your attention in forwarding the Rules of Double Chess, although we have not room to publish them.

CIRCONOS.—The whole of the elaborate and beautiful variations of the Andersen-Dufresne position are published in the January Number of the *Chess Players' Chronicle*. See the Advertisement Page.

\* Any amateur desirous of playing a Game of Chess by correspondence, may hear of an opponent by addressing a note to "J. W. G.," Accountant's Office, Great Western Railway, Paddington.

SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM No. 464, by H. F. N., E. F. H., Brutus, Ricardo, J. M. B., J. M. of Sherburn, Rustic, Clericus, Major, Jack of Shrewsbury; 48, Sanky-street, are correct.

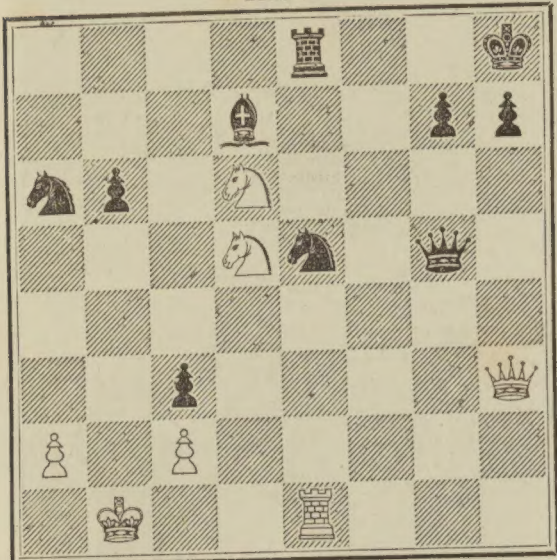
SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM No. 465, by E. G. C., of Kidderminster; J. M. of Sherburn, Sceptre, Fusse, Vernon, P. P., S. P. Q. R., T. E. B., of Woodford; Jack of Shrewsbury, D. W. H., D. B., of Nares; 48, Sanky-street; J. M. B., a Veteran, E. F. H., are correct.

SOLUTIONS OF ENIGMAS by A. Senator, Lynx, Ricardo, Diana, Philo-Chess, M. D., Civis, Vida, Derevon, D. W. H., Jack of Shrewsbury, are correct. All others are wrong.

PROBLEM No. 466.

By F. DEACON, Esq.

BLACK.



WHITE.

White to play and win the game.

CHESS IN SCOTLAND.

The two following hardly-fought games were played between "DELTA" (the Rev. J. Donaldson) and Mr. McCoombe.

BLACK (Mr. McCoombe).	WHITE ("Delta").	BLACK (Mr. McCoombe).	WHITE ("Delta").
1. P to K 4th	P to K 4th (a)	26. B to K 3rd	B takes B
2. P takes P	Kt to K B 3rd	27. R takes B	R to B 3rd
3. P to Q B 4th (b)	P to Q B 3rd	28. P to Q B 5th	Kt to Q B 2nd
4. P takes P	Kt takes P	29. P to K 7th	B to K 3rd
5. Kt to K B 3rd	P to K 3rd	30. Kt to Q B 3rd	B takes B
6. P to Q 4th	B to K 2nd	31. P takes B	K to B 2nd
7. B to K 2nd	Castles	32. Q R to Q sq	Q R to K Kt sq (ch)
8. Castles	Kt to K sq	33. K to R sq	Kt takes P
9. B to Q 3rd	P to K B 4th	34. Kt to K 4th	K Kt to Q 4th (g)
10. B to Q B 2d	P to K Kt 4th		
11. P to Q 5th	Kt to Q Kt 5th		
12. B to Q Kt 3rd	P to K Kt 5th		
13. Kt to K 7th	P to Q 3rd		
14. Kt takes Kt P (c)	K to K R 5th		
15. Kt to R 6th (ch)	K to Kt 2nd		
16. P to K Kt 3rd	Kt to R 6th		
17. P takes K P	Kt to K B 3rd		
18. R to K sq (d)	B to K B 4th		
19. Kt to B 7th	P to B 5th		
20. Q to Q 2nd (e)	Q to Kt 5th		
21. Kt to Kt 5th	P takes Kt P		
22. Kt to K 4th	Q takes Q		
23. Q to Kt 5th (ch)	Q takes Q		
24. B takes Q	P takes B P (ch)		
25. K takes P	R takes Kt		

White has now, we think, a winning advantage, but he did not make the most of it; and, after some thirty (!) more moves, the game was declared a drawn battle. The contest lasted for seven hours.

- (a) This move, called by Jaenisch "The Centre Counter Gambit," may be adopted without much danger, but, if properly opposed, it tends to the advantage of the first player.
- (b) The usual, and perhaps the best, play now is to check with the King's Bishop.
- (c) Apparently quite sound; for, if White had taken the Kt, the game would probably have been continued thus:—
14. Q takes P (ch)
15. Q takes P (ch)
16. P takes P
17. B to Q 5th
18. Q takes Kt
- (d) What was the objection to play now Kt to K B 7th, which seems to ensure the gain of the exchange, at least? Black might also have moved—13. P to Q B 5th, and then B to Q 5th, and have hampered the adverse Queen a good deal.
- (e) We should have preferred playing Kt to Kt 5th. In that case the game would have been pursued as follows:—
20. Kt to Kt 5th
21. Q takes Q
22. Kt to K 4th
- And Black has the better game.
- (f) If 23. R P takes P
24. K to Kt 2d
- Then B takes P (ch)
- Q to K B 6th (ch)
- And White has a fine attack.
- (g) The game now increases in spirit and interest.
- (h) This is not so good a move as it looks.

BETWEEN THE SAME PLAYERS.

(Queen's Gambit declined.)

WHITE ("Delta").	BLACK (Mr. McCoombe).	WHITE ("Delta").	BLACK (Mr. McCoombe).
1. P to Q 4th	P to Q 4th	24. B to Q R 2nd	Kt to K 5th
2. P to Q B 4th	P to K 3rd	25. B to Q Kt sq	Q Kt to Q sq
3. P to K 3rd	P to Q B 4th	26. B takes Kt	B takes B
4. Kt to K B 3rd	Kt to K B 3rd	27. Kt takes B (e)	R takes R
5. Kt to Q B 3rd	B to K 2nd	28. Q takes R	Q takes Kt
6. B to Q 3rd	Q to K B 2nd (a)	29. B to Kt 4th	Q to Q 4th (f)
7. P to Q Kt 3rd (b)	P to Q R 3rd	30. R to K Kt 3rd	R to B 2nd
8. Kt to K 5th	P to Q Kt 4th	31. Q to B 8th	R to Q Kt 2nd
9. Q Kt to K 2nd (c)	Kt P takes P	32. Kt to Q B 3rd	Q takes Q P
10. Kt P takes P	Castles		
11. B P takes Q P	B P takes Q P	33. P to K R 3rd	P to K R 4th
12. K P takes P	Kt takes P (d)	34. Kt takes B (h)	P takes Kt
13. Castles	B to Q 3d	35. K to R 2nd	P to K 6th
14. P to B K 4th	B to Q Kt 2nd	36. B to Q B 3rd	Q to Q Kt 3rd
15. B R to Q 2nd	P to K B 3rd	37. P to 5th	P to K R 5th
16. Q to Q B sq	Q to K 2nd	38. R takes P (i)	Q takes R
17. Kt to Q B 4th	Kt to Q B 3rd	39. Q takes Kt (ch)	K to B 2nd
18. K to R sq	Q R to Q sq	40. P takes P (ch)	Q takes P
19. R to K B 3rd	Q Kt to Q Kt 5th	41. Q takes K R P	Q to Q 3rd (ch)
20. B to Q Kt sq	Q R to B sq	42. P to Kt 3rd	Q to Q 4th
21. P to Q R 3rd	Kt to Q B 3rd	43. Q to K B 4th	K to Kt sq (ch)
22. R to K R 3rd	P to K B 4th	44. B to Q Kt 4th	
23. Q to K sq	Kt to K B 3rd		

Black now played Q to R 7th checking, and White managed, after many moves, to make a drawn battle; if, however, instead of checking with his Queen, Black had moved his Rook to K B 2nd, it is not easy to see how his opponent could have defended himself.

- (a) This apparently threatens to win the Q B Pawn, but in reality it is a lost move.
- (b) He might have Castled safely, we believe, instead of losing time in protecting this Pawn.
- (c) If he had taken the Q Kt P he would have lost a Piece, ex. gr.
9. P takes Q Kt P
10. P takes Q P, &c.
- (d) The exchange of Pawns seems rather in Black's favour, as it leaves his adversary with an isolated Pawn.
- (e) Delta played well to win the exchange, but he overlooked the obvious counter-move at Black's command when his Queen was attacked.
- (f) This rejoinder was so evident, that we cannot understand White's omitting to reckon on it.
- (g) Q to Q B 5th we should have thought better than this move, which loses a valuable Pawn.
- (h) B to Q R 5th looks more to the purpose, because it would have thrown Black on the defensive, and, if we are not mistaken, given "Delta" the better game.
- (i) If he had played the Rook to K B 3rd, or to any open square on the Kt file, Black would have replied with—
38. Q to Q 3rd (ch)
39. P to K Kt 3rd
40. R takes P
- And must win.

OBITUARY OF EMINENT PERSONS.

LADY GRANT OF MONYMUSK.

THE decease of this lady, widow of the late Sir Archibald Grant, Bart., of Monymusk, county Aberdeen, took place at Woodhill, in that shire, on the 15th ult., at the age of eighty-three.

Her Ladyship was the only daughter and heiress of Major John Forbes, of Newe, by Anne, his wife, daughter of Duif Muirton, and represented a branch of the noble house of Forbes, said to be the parent stock whence the Baronets of Pitsligo descended. She married Sir Archibald Grant, fourth Baronet of Monymusk; and by him, who died in 1820, had four sons and five daughters. Of the former, the eldest surviving is the present Sir James Grant, Bart.; and the youngest, Robert Grant, Esq., of Tillyfour. The eldest daughter, Mary Anne, married James Farquharson, Esq., of Invercauld.

EDWARD ROGERS, ESQ., OF STANAGE-PARK, CO. RADNOR.

MR. ROGERS, who died at Bath on the 22nd ult., was a Deputy-Lieutenant and magistrate for the counties of Salop, Radnor, and Hereford, Major in the Radnorshire Militia, and M.P. for Bishop's Castle from 1819 to 1833. His father, Charles Rogers, Esq., a merchant of London, who purchased the manor of Stanage, long the seat of the ancient family of Powell, and served as High Sheriff of Radnorshire in 1806, was fifth son of the Rev. Edward Rogers, of the Home, county of Salop, the representative of a very old Shropshire house. The gentleman, whose death we record, married, first, Sarah Augusta, daughter of George Wolff, Esq., Danish Consul-General in England; and, secondly, Eliza Casamajor, daughter of Henry Brown, Esq., of the Madras Civil Service. By the former he leaves a son and heir, Edward.

SAMUEL BARWICK BRUCE, M.D.

THIS gentleman, late Surgeon to the Forces, and Medical Inspector of Mills and Prisons in the Ripon District, died suddenly, in London, on the 24th ult. He was born 8th January, 1786, the second son of Barwick Bruce, M.D., and grandson of the Honourable J. O. Bruce, of Gartlett, county Clackmannan, some time Judge of the Common Pleas in Barbadoes, by Jane, his wife, daughter and heir of General Samuel Barwick, Governor of that island. The family from which he derived descent was a branch of the eminent Scottish house of Bruce of Kennet, itself a scion of the Royal Bruces.

Dr. Bruce entered the medical department of the army in 1804, and saw some of his earliest service abroad under Nelson, in 1805. In 1807 he assisted at the capture of the Danish Isles of St. Thomas, St. John, and St. Croix, and subsequently served at the siege of Fort Desaix, Martinique (for which he had a medal and clasp), and at the capture of Les Saintes, near Guadeloupe. In 1810, he was engaged at the capture of Guadeloupe, and the adjacent isles, for which he also was honoured with a medal and clasp; and in 1813 served in the Peninsula. In 1814 and 1815 he was in America, and participated in the disastrous conflict before New Orleans. His last service was at the crowning victory of the war—Waterloo—and at the subsequent occupation of Paris.

THE LATE PETER BORTHWICK, ESQ.—Mr. Borthwick (of whom a brief memoir appeared in our last), was descended from an ancient family; he was born on the 13th Sept., 1804, in the parish of Borthwick, in Mid-Lothian. He was educated at the High School of Edinburgh, and subsequently at the University of that city, where he graduated. In 1827 he was married to Miss Colville, daughter of John Colville, Esq., of Ewart, Northumberland; and by her, who survives him, he leaves three sons and one daughter. A year afterwards, Mr. Borthwick entered himself of Jesus College, Cambridge; and not long afterwards, by removal, became a Fellow-commoner of Downing College, in the same University. He left college in 1832; and, in the autumn of that year, being accidentally present at a public meeting on the subject of the immediate abolition of Negro-slavery, he replied with great vigour to one of the abolitionist orators. He had not had any previous experience as a public speaker; but from that moment his success was established, and his reputation at once formed. Invitations were addressed to him from all parts to advocate the gradual abolition; and for a period of nine months he incessantly devoted himself to this object in several cities and towns, both in England and Scotland. So general was the gratitude of the West India proprietors for his able support, that services of plate, purchased by subscription in various parts of the country, were the reward of his otherwise unpaid labours. Mr. Borthwick was now induced to take a more prominent part in public life; and, in 1832, he contested the representation of the borough of Evesham, on Conservative principles. The place had previously returned two Whig members, and Mr. Borthwick was unsuccessful. In 1834, he again made the attempt, and succeeded. He was returned in conjunction with Sir Charles Cockerell. At the general election after the death of William IV., he again became member for the borough, and, moreover, secured the return of the other Conservative candidate, Captain Rushout. He continued to represent Evesham till unseated on petition; and, the expenses of the proceedings in this case having seriously impaired his fortune, Mr. Borthwick studied for the Bar. Here his success was more than could have been expected, and the best prospects lay before him, when circumstances occurred which resulted in the management of the *Morning Post* newspaper being confided to him by the proprietor. In this new sphere of action, Mr. Borthwick evinced the same high Conservative principles in political affairs, and the same attachment to the Church, which had distinguished him through life; and the indefatigable exertion was such as deeply to affect his health. His fine constitution gradually gave way, and, on Saturday, the 18th December, he expired, after an illness of nearly a twelvemonth's duration, at the comparatively early age of forty-eight. Apart from his other claims upon public gratitude, the name of Mr. Borthwick will be honourably known to posterity as that of the man who, after a long struggle, at length succeeded in carrying the "Borthwick Clause" in the Poor-law Bill, prohibiting the separation of aged couples when forced to take refuge in the poor-house.

CHELTEMHAM TRAINING COLLEGE.—ANNUAL EXAMINATION.

WITHIN the last thirteen years there has been established at Cheltenham an institution which has already effected much good in the great work of public education. Such is the Normal College for Schoolmasters, opened A.D. 1850, the first stone of the college building was laid by Lord Ashley in the preceding year. For the purposes of the institution a Government grant of £4500 was made by the Privy Council, to which £2000 was added by private contributions. Accommodation was then provided for 100 male students. For the information of our readers, we may as well state that this and kindred institutions educate and train masters or mistresses for elementary schools, and are supported by annual subscriptions, supplemented by grants from the public purse. The amount of the latter is made to depend upon the number of candidates for certificates who succeed at the annual December examination. Certificates are of three kinds, and not only vary in pecuniary value to the holders of them, but secure to the normal or training institution £30, £25, or £20, according to its quality, for every one that is gained. Thus, eight candidates, who are placed in the second class have the satisfaction of feeling that £200 will be paid from the Parliamentary grant for education on their account to the authorities of the institution where they have been trained. The Minutes of A.D. 1846 (which was one of the wisest measures of the Whig Ministry), provided for the apprenticeship of pupil teachers in elementary schools, who are allowed at the termination of their apprenticeship to compete for Queen's scholarships, which *frank* them for two years' board and education in some normal school under Government inspection. The examination, represented upon the next page, was attended by both candidates for certificates who had completed their residence, and candidates for Queen's scholarships, who seek for admission. There is, also, at Cheltenham a second institution for mistresses, under the control of the same principal and board of management. The examinations of the students commenced in the Music-hall of the Royal Old Well, on Monday, December 13, before the Government Inspectors, the Rev. W. H. Bellairs, and the Rev. J. W. D. Herniman; and in the presence of the Committee of Management, the Principal and other officers of the institution, and a number of clergymen and friends.

About 250 candidates for Queen's Scholarships, and certificates of merit, came for examination; and the proceedings at the opening, as well as day by day during the examinations, were of great novelty and interest. The Engraving shows the pupils at their exercises; the Government Inspectors being seated upon the stage, in front of the picturesque drop-scene by Marshall, another handsome scene being placed at the opposite end of the room.

On Friday evening, the 17th, the students, the examiners, and a select number of friends, assembled in the Music-hall, and partook of tea. The stage was fitted up with comfortable seats for the accommodation of lady visitors; and a raised platform in front was set apart for the Chairman (the Rev. F. Close), the Principal (the Rev. C. H. Bromby), the Vice-Principal (J. Bodley, Esq., B.A.), and the guests who had been favoured with invitations to witness the proceedings. Among these were the Government Inspectors, and the Rev. T. P. Boulton, Rev. J. D. Hull, J. Hudleston, Esq., W. Lewis, Esq., &c.

The Rev. F. Close (after invoking the Divine blessing) addressed the audience, observing that the Cheltenham Training College was to be looked upon, not as a mere literary institution, but one designed to train up

young men and young women in religious principles—to make them good Christians, and good members of society—and to qualify them to disseminate similar blessings and advantages among the thousands of children who would hereafter be placed under their charge, in the schools to which they would be appointed in different parts of the country. He urged upon those young persons to remember, that the highest educational achievements and the greatest literary powers were of no avail whatever, unless they possessed, also, the one thing needful—the pearl which was above all price. If they went forth merely as well-trained teachers, their work would be but half accomplished; but, if they went forth in the fear of the Lord, which was the beginning of wisdom, then would the seventy-five Queen's scholars, issuing this year from the Cheltenham College, become, each in his own school, and his own district, as the little leaven to leaven the mass of vice and ignorance and corruption which had so long existed throughout the nation (Cheers). The rev. gentleman then addressed himself especially to the students, and their duties, and concluded an eloquent speech amidst loud cheers.

The Rev. W. H. Bellairs next addressed the assembly, exhorting the students to treasure up the advice just given them by Mr. Close; adding, that he trusted there were many heroic souls among them who were determined to walk in the path of duty, however difficult that path might be—who felt that they were not their own, but bought with a price—and who were resolved to dedicate themselves with singleness of purpose, and with soul and body to the glory of God, in that great and holy cause in which they were engaged (Loud cheers).

The Rev. C. H. Bromby, who was received with great applause, had great pleasure in confirming what had been said by their chairman—that the progress of the past year had been most satisfactory, and the conduct of the students such, that scarcely a single occasion had arisen for anything like serious reproof (Hear, hear). The rev. gentleman then read several letters, testifying in high terms to the conduct of the teachers supplied by the College; and thanked the Government Inspectors for the kind manner in which they had performed their duties. The rev. gentleman added, that there cannot possibly be conceived an institution of greater value to the country than this, and a section of any community more full of promise, than the present race of England's elementary schoolmasters (Loud cheers).

At this stage of the proceedings, a table was brought in and placed upon the platform, and on it was exhibited a very handsome clock, a gift from the students to J. Bodley, Esq., the Vice-Principal, as a testimonial of their esteem and regret on his leaving the College.

Mr. Haworth, a student, and chairman of the Testimonial Committee, then read an address from the Normal College to Mr. Bodley, and presented the time-piece; for which that gentleman returned thanks, amidst great applause.

The chairman, in concluding, said he could not help sympathising with their excellent Vice-Principal, Mr. Bodley, in the pleasing, yet trying manner in which his feelings had been assaulted on this occasion. He trusted, for the sake of the College, that God would raise them up some one fitted to supply his place, and to take that hold on their affections which Mr. Bodley had so worthily obtained (Loud cheers).

The proceedings terminated by the pupils all joining in singing Jackson's "Te Deum," which they performed with great sweetness and effect. In the early part of the evening, the students joined in a number of vocal and instrumental compositions, under the leadership of Mr. W. E. Evans. The meeting broke up about ten o'clock.

PHOTOGRAPHY.

THE removal of the patent restrictions from the art of Photography is already producing its good effects. We find photographic pictures are now brought to the test of their money value, which is, after all, the one by which the merits of sun-pictures, like all other pictures, will be most fairly tried. If the productions of the photographic artist are more truth-telling, and no less picturesque than those produced by the artist with an educated eye and a practised hand, they will command public attention and sell. If they do not realise this point they will fall in value, because they will not be in demand. However curious and interesting the practice of photography may be, it now claims to be considered commercially; and we believe its claims will, if not immediately, at least very shortly, be fully acknowledged.

On Wednesday week a *soirée* was given by the Society of Arts, at which the leading photographers were present, and recent specimens of photography shown; it being the first public exhibition of these pictures in this country. The time allowed between the adoption of the suggestion and the completion of the design was exceedingly short; yet there has been gathered together a numerous collection, possessing many examples of the capabilities of photography, and exhibiting at the same time its more prominent defects. It should be remarked that the exhibition has been confined to productions on paper and on glass, to the entire exclusion of Daguerreotypes. We are not satisfied that this is judicious; for, notwithstanding the numerous advantages arising from the use of paper, there are points of excellence in well-executed pictures upon the metallic tablets, which have not been, as yet, approached upon paper, and of which those who practise the Talbotype should be constantly reminded.

We do not intend to examine this collection in detail, but we purpose offering a few remarks in the way rather of suggestion than of criticism, considering the defects previously to pointing out the beauties which are spread around the rooms of the Society of Arts.

It appears that the large majority of the exhibitors have forgotten one point, and that is one, too, upon which entirely perfection in photography depends. A stranger to the art, looking around the room, will not fail to remark that the high lights and the shadows are often placed in the most striking and even disagreeable contrast. When the sun is shining upon the ornamented front of a palace or a temple, the details of all those portions which are shaded by the deep shadow of projections are still sufficiently illuminated by the diffused light of the sky to be seen with their minutest details. Such a subject, copied by the photographic processes employed, is usually a compound of "high" white lights and deep obscure shadows; whereas a little careful attention to the existing conditions would have prevented this. The usual practice has been to remove the primary picture from the camera-obscure as soon as it was thought the sunlit portion of the subject had made its chemical impression, and at a period far too short for those parts in shadow to effect a chemical change. It would, however, be found in practice that a prolonged exposure to the radiations from those points the most highly illuminated, which might equal the extra time required for the dimly-lighted parts to paint themselves, would not so far increase the opacity of those parts of the negative image as to render them whiter than we now find them in the positive copy; while the details in shadow might be brought out in perfection. What Mr. Stewart says with regard to landscapes applies with equal, if not with greater force, to architectural piles, statues, &c.:—"I throw aside all consideration of the bright lights, and limit the time with reference entirely to the dark and feebly-lighted parts of the view." Mr. Stewart's photographs are examples of the advantages of this practice, and their beauty is evidently more dependent on this point than on the manipulatory details for preparing the paper by the use of the air-pump, so strongly insisted on.

In the photographic pictures of M. Du Camp, which we have previously noticed, it is evident great attention has been paid to the development of the parts in shadow. In most of them the details are finely brought out; but in many, the defects arising from the unequal action of radiations from surfaces differently illuminated, or in different physical conditions, as it regards colour mainly, have not been entirely overcome. In the pictures of Mr. Buckle and Mr. Roslyn, considerable attention has, it is evident, been paid to the degree of illumination on the subject, and much judgment used in regulating the action on the prepared paper. Mr. Owen's interior views of Redcliffe Church, Bristol, are good examples of very difficult subjects effectively treated by one to whom the difficulties and peculiarities of the art are familiar. The works of Mr. Fenton, Sir William Newton, Mr. Shaw, Mr. Goodeve, Mr. Archer, Mr. Horne, and Dr. Diamond, are, with several others respectively, examples of much interest. Many among them are pictures of exceeding beauty, and curiously suggestive; but many should not have passed beyond the portfolio of the artist, since the subjects have been badly chosen, and the results obtained are very unsatisfactory. Mr. Fenton, on the occasion of the opening of this exhibition, read a paper "On the present Position and future Prospects of the art of Photography," in which he sketched briefly the present state of our knowledge, and judiciously pointed out the most important points for research.

"Though the excellence of the specimens now exhibited," says Mr. Fenton, "might allow photographers the indulgence of a little self-complacency, still everybody feels that, as an art, it is yet in its infancy, and that the uses to which it may be applied will yet be multiplied tenfold." We feel conscious of this; and when we examine pictures produced by the chemical agency of the sunbeam, giving us every external detail with mathematical exactitude, and adding thereto the charms of "airy distance" with the harmonious gradation of light and shadow—of such there are many examples in the exhibition—we foresee that the art must become one of the utmost utility. Under this impression, it is our intention to record every novelty which may arise either at home or abroad in relation to the chemistry of the art, in the preparation of the sensitive tablets, or the physics, by which are de-





SOIREE OF PHOTOGRAPHERS, IN THE GREAT ROOM OF THE SOCIETY OF ARTS.

terminated all the improvements connected with lenses, and all the dioptrical phenomena of the photographic camera.

In England there has not hitherto existed any medium of constant communication between the experimentalist and the public. We hope to render the pages of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS the source to which all who are interested in photography will look for information, and find it.

It is our intention, in an early Number, to give a careful *resumé* of the advances which have been made in photography during

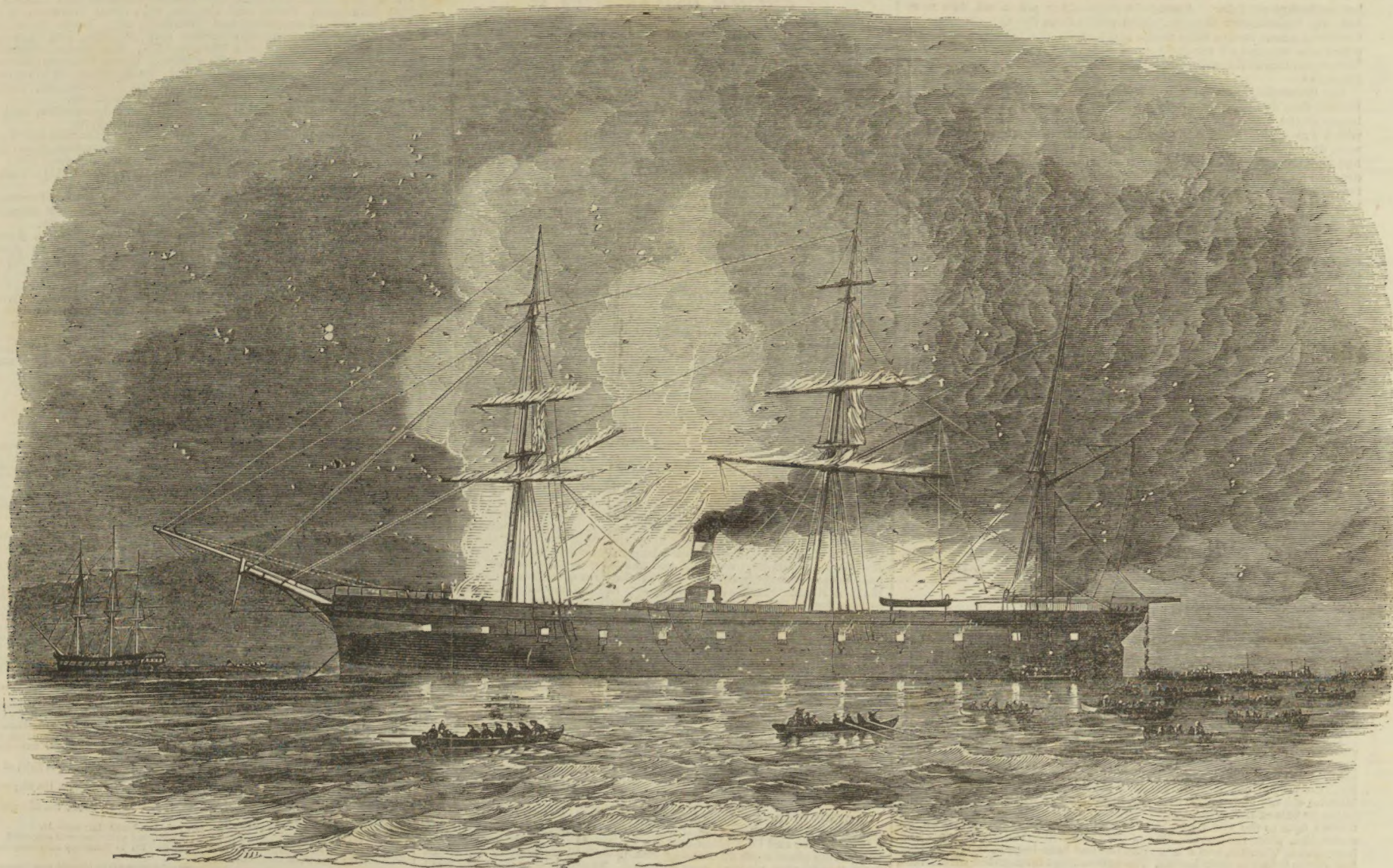
1851, and then to proceed regularly with our record of each improvement. We shall be pleased to receive suggestions from photographic artists; and to the queries of photographic amateurs we will endeavour to furnish prompt and intelligible replies, by which they may be guided in their progress. Thus, it is our purpose to render the Journal (which has not unfrequently been aided in its illustrative details by the art of photography) the popular exponential medium of all that relates to actinchemistry in its widest applications—whether employed to paint the

portrait of the living or to copy the statues or the dead—to impress the landscape with its variations of light and shade, the solemn temple, or the gorgeous palace—to record the pathway of a star—depict the surface of the moon—indicate the deviations of a magnet—mark the changes in terrestrial temperature, or register our atmospheric pressure—or, by microscopic aid, to preserve all the details of minute creation, and those fine researches which promise the realisation of the hope that the colours of external objects may be impressed in the camera-obscura of the photographic artist.



EXAMINATION OF THE STUDENTS OF THE CHELTENHAM TRAINING COLLEGE, IN THE MUSIC-HALL OF THE ROYAL OLD WELLS.—(SEE PRECEDING PAGE.)





BURNING OF "THE CITY OF PITTSBURG," AMERICAN MERCHANT STEAMER.

DESTRUCTION BY FIRE OF THE STEAMSHIP "CITY OF PITTSBURG."

WE have been favoured by a Correspondent at Valparaiso, with the accompanying Sketch of the burning of the magnificent steamer *City of Pittsburgh*, of the New York and San Francisco steamship line, on her voyage from the Atlantic States to California. Our Correspondent writes thus:—

H.M.S. *Portland*, Oct. 24, 1852, Valparaiso Bay.

At 3 A.M., the officer of the watch heard a bell on board the American merchant steamer *City of Pittsburgh*, which vessel arrived here on the night of the 22nd, from Talcahuano, a port in the Bay of Concepcion, where she had called to fill up with coals; but, knowing her steam had been up all the preceding day, he supposed she was going to sea. About ten minutes afterwards, flames and dense columns of smoke burst out from the fore-hatchway. Turned the hands up, and sent all boats, with Head's portable pump, to her assistance, but found it was no use attempting to save the ship, the fire being occasioned by spontaneous combustion in the coals, of which she had 1240 tons on board. Got all the crew and passengers out of the ship (several of the latter, women and children),

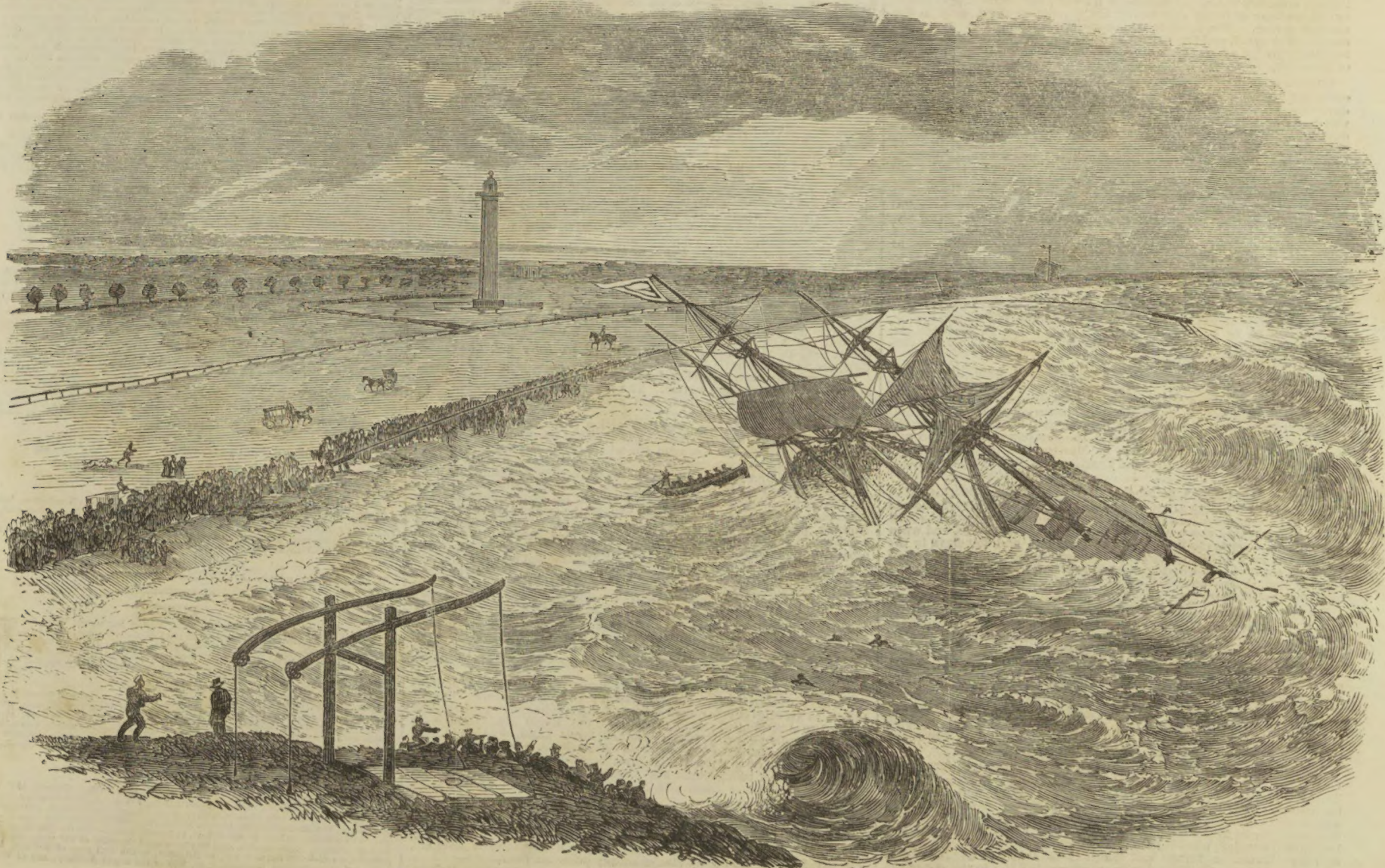
with what little property they could save, by 3.50 A.M. The Captain left her by a rope's-end from the stern, at which time she was in flames fore and aft. The launch was sent at 4 A.M., with gun to fire at her water line, to hurry the sinking of the unfortunate vessel. During the morning, we collected all the crew and passengers on board, 108 of former and 64 of the latter, many of whom were completely destitute. The *City of Pittsburgh* was a fine steamer, of 1875 tons, commanded by Cap. Forster. This was her second voyage from Philadelphia to California. She continued burning very furiously till 0.30 P.M., when she went down stern foremost, raising her bows so as to show 10 or 12 feet of the keel in 28 fathom water. The Commander-in-Chief has received a letter of thanks from the American Consul and consignees on shore, for the assistance rendered by English squadrons' boats (*Virago* and *Portland*).—I am, &c.,

HENRY HAND.

The *Valparaiso Reporter* states the vessel and cargo to have been insured for 279,000 dollars; her value being considered at 300,000. Speaking of the sad catastrophe, the *Reporter* states the subscription raised for the passengers on board the ill-fated *City of Pittsburgh* to amount to nearly 4000 dollars, raised among foreigners and Chilenos; adding, "and we have no doubt that in our Venice of the Pacific, so well known for its benevolence, further steps will be taken by the inhabitants, aided by the American Consul, Mr. Duer, to procure a free passage for them."

WRECK OF THE "SUCCESSOR" IN THE MADRAS ROADS.

THIS year, says the *Madras Spectator*, the monsoon set in as hitherto, with rough and unsettled weather, and a great deal of rain, but a week earlier than usual. On the morning of October 8th, there was little wind; but it freshened up rapidly in the forenoon, and at two P.M. it was blowing very hard, with a tremendous surf on. At noon, two Dhonies swamped, their crews having previously jumped overboard, and aided by the Catamaran men, got safe on shore; two other Dhonies were soon afterwards driven on shore; and three smaller ones drove and were dashed to pieces—crews all saved. At two P.M. the weather more threatening, blowing in severe gusts with heavy rain and sea increasing, when the master-attendant made signal "weather is suspicious, prepare to slip and stand to sea." From ten A.M. until ten P.M. it was blowing hard in occasional severe gusts, with frequent rain, the wind veering from north to north-east, a heavy ground swell and a very high surf; current from the northward at the rate of three miles. Some time after, the signal for the ships to put to sea was made, several of them parted from their anchors, but they quickly got sail made and got clear out. The H.C. steamer *Hugh Lindsay* also parted her cable, and stood out to sea, but returned to



WRECK OF THE BARQUE "SUCCESSOR," IN THE MADRAS ROADS.



DEATHS.

At Bath, Edward Rogers, Esq., of Stangeway-park, near Ludlow, formerly M.P. for Dishport's Castle.—On the 23rd ult., at St. Matthew's Rectory, Ipswich, Jane Trimmer, the wife of the Rev. C. H. Geyre, late on Christmas-day, at 26, Upper Harley-street, Anna Maria, second daughter of the late Admiral Sir Charles Morley, late, G.C.B., in her 70th year.—On the 23rd ult., at Greycoke, the Rev. Henry Askew, in his 87th year.—On the 1st ult., at North Elmham Rectory, Norfolk, Anne Ansell, aged sixty-two years, widow of John Thomas Ansell, Esq., of Kippure, Co. Wick, Ireland, in the 77th year of her age, Mary Marsh, Robert Koppel, Esq., of 24th St., New York, and John Widdowson, Esq., of 19, St. James's Place, London.

At Bath, Lieut.-Colonel Benjamin C.B., late of the Royal Artillery, and of Whyke, in the county of Sussex.



BINDING THE "ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS."

**THE GREAT SHAWL EMPORIUM, 171,**  
173, 175, Regent-street (late J. Holmes and Co.),—Messrs  
**FARMER and ROGERS** beg respectfully to invite the nobility,  
gentry, and public, to inspect their new and magnificent **STOCK OF**  
**INDIA POLY CHROME SHAWLS.** This valuable article is now one  
to 150,000. The Cloak Department, under the superintendence of  
an artist of first-rate taste and talent, is replete with every novelty,  
comprising several new and elegant shapes designed expressly for the  
firm. To increase their foreign connexion, they have established  
agents in all the principal cities of the Continent and America,  
through whom goods are transmitted free of duty and charges to  
beast all. For further particulars, send for a list of prices, weight and exchange  
—**S. B. J. FARMER**, from EVERTON and Gresham.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON ALMANACK FOR 1853,  
Being the Ninth annual issue of this publication, with splendid EN-  
GRAVINGS, by B. POSTER, Esq., and other eminent Artists. The  
Astronomical Department by JAMES GLAISHER, Esq., F.R.S., and  
of the Royal Observatory, Greenwich. The Notes of the Month by  
Mrs. ALARIC A. WATTS.  
London: Published by WILLIAM LITTLE, 198, Strand.  
\*\* Country orders supplied for cash only.

With silk, and loosely braided, 31s. 6d.; Muslin ditto, from 7s. 6d.  
French Cane-ribbons, 10s. 6d.; prevailing styles, from 7s. 6d.  
6d. Monthly Gowns, improved shapes, from 2s. 11d. to 12s.; fine  
Lawn Shirts, 1s. to 2s. 6d. Superior cut Drawers and Pinafores, from  
8d. 6d. Hundreds of white and coloured Frocks and Petticoats. All the  
latest fashions in Children's dresses, Paleotes, Jackets, &c. Trimmed Babies'  
Baskets, 10s. 6d. Wash-tubs, 10s. 6d. Bedsteads, 10s. 6d. Bed-  
Robes, Cloaks, &c., sent into the country as samples, for approval,  
on receiving a remittance or town reference. Lists forwarded, post-  
paid. Ladies' Wedding, Sitting-up, and Night-cap in the greatest pos-  
sible variety, and very reasonable prices.—NUNN & SONS, 9, Regent-street.

**J. MAPLE'S FURNISHING ESTABLISH**  
MENT is still the largest, cheapest, and best in the world. The Vienna Easy Chair, price 35s. This chair is stuffed in the much-approved Austrian style, is a great luxury, and suitable for any kind of room. The Paragon Couch, in solid rosewood or walnut, price 3 guineas; fashionable drawing-room furniture, in solid rosewood, price 3 guineas; handsome dining-room furniture, in solid rosewood, price 50 guineas. Families who study economy with elegance, should really not decide on any article of furniture, not even a carpet, before visiting these warehouses. To prevent disappointment, the numbers are 145 to 147, Tottenham-court-road, 1 to 7, Tottenham-place, and 1 to 3, Maple. The next house is 1 to 3, Tottenham-place, and 1 to 3, Tottenham-place.

**R**HEUMATISM, Gout, Lameness, &c., for the CURE of which read a Pamphlet, which will be sent post-free to persons sending their address with three stamps, in a letter, paid, directed to Mr. CABURN'S DISPENSARY, King's-crook, London. Persons, in justice to the afflicted, should peruse this Pamphlet, its cost being small, but probably the eventual effect in valuable.



# A WATER SKETCH, BY PHIZ, OF CHRISTMAS AND ITS FESTIVITIES.

THE rain has fallen, and so has the Derby Ministry, and it would seem as if the deluge was to be the joint consequence of both. This is sad, for it is not agreeable to begin the new year under a wet blanket. Such a garment is at no time particularly agreeable to wear; but, at this festive period, when every one is expected to dance, we are afraid it will strike a chill, and perhaps the rheumatism, into the movements of the fashionable world. The only parties of the season will be water-parties; the only figure danced, and that with the water up to our knees, will be *La Pool*. We shall require swimming-belts to enable us to go down to supper, and boats to carry us home. We shall have to sleep on cork-mattresses, so that, if the deluge does commit an aquatic burglary into our bed-rooms, we may rise with the inundation, and float for our lives up the chimney. But, however, there is one drop of comfort, which we can fish up, like a pearl, from the bottom of these deep waters, and that is, that the country will be perfectly safe from a French invasion—for, supposing Louis Napoleon did sail with the finest army that ever conquered on *terra firma*; still, he would never be able to effect a landing as long as the whole of England was under water: for, though we have been in the patriotic habit for ages of calling Frenchmen "French Frogs," still it is well known they are not born with the same talent for swimming, nor with an equal facility of rising again to the surface after they have been some time down at the bottom. In this way no invading foot will be placed upon English soil; though it becomes an anxious question with many Englishmen when they are to see that same soil themselves. Time, finding not a single field where his agricultural scythe is likely to be called into requisition, has apparently thrown it aside, and is now figuring away, with a vigour worthy of Vauxhall, as a Turncock, in which character he has been turning the water on at a pretty rate—such as our water companies, who generally know how to "lay it on," would doubtless like to have the charging for. The country, in consequence, is nothing but a large hydropathic establishment; and we, the unwilling patients of this compulsory Cold-water Cure, are indulging in endless shower-baths and douches from every bursting water-spout, or else taking involuntary *sitz-baths*, on the top of lamp-posts, on floating haystacks. We believe it is the custom with many people to talk, at the beginning of a new year, of "turning over a new leaf;" but how will it be possible for them this year to carry this wise resolution into effect, when there is scarcely a tree visible, and every leaf has been carefully washed away long ago? We hope that Fortune will very quickly give a new turn to her Wheel, for really, as far as England is



CHRISTMAS AND THE FLOODS.—DRAWN BY PHIZ.

concerned, it has been lately very little better than a water-wheel, every stroke of which has been a stroke of ill-luck to the surrounding country, by flooding it. We long to behold the face of Nature again, which has too long been hidden under a sheet of water—and to see how it looks after having been so repeatedly washed! We are afraid it will not shine any the brighter

The country has been under a sheet of water for some time; and we trust this sheet will now be rapidly withdrawn, for to be standing in a wet sheet at a period when every one is supposed to be enjoying himself, is a matter of penance which we hope England will never be subjected to at Christmas-time again.

## THE STAUNTON CHESSMEN.

THE success of these popular Chessmen has been commensurate with their novelty and excellence, and it is scarcely too much to affirm that they have superseded all the patterns hitherto in use. That this would inevitably happen might have been inferred when they were first published to the Chess-playing world; for, while fashioned upon a new and artistic model, in which classicality and grace are combined, they are constructed, also, with a view to utility—which quality is evinced in the characteristic difference of the pieces, the breadth of the

bases, and those diversities of proportion whereby the combinations of the game may be perused without doubt or obstruction. These advantages, which belong so exclusively to the Staunton pattern, were apparent at the first, and experience has but tested and corroborated them. The *carton-pierre* box to contain the men—of which the annexed Engraving is a representation—with its turreted corners and Saxon arches, happily intermingled with the insignia of the game, has been devised in a similar spirit of appropriateness, and gives a further interest and speciality to the "Staunton Chessmen;" which, we may likewise add, as an example of ivory work, reflect considerable credit upon the manufacturers, Messrs. Jaques, of Hatton-garden, from whom they emanated.

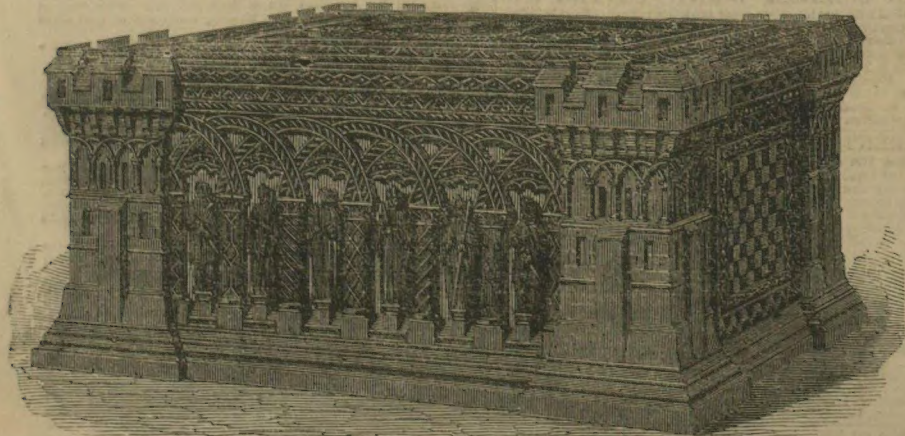
## MASONIC TESTIMONIAL.

THE presentation of an elegant Testimonial to Jonathan Gooding, Esq., by the Ancient, Free, and Accepted Masons of Suffolk, took place at a Provincial Grand Lodge, holden by special appointment, in the Assembly-room, at Ipswich, on Thursday, the 14th of October last. The gift, a very elegant Silver Inkstand, was presented by the R. W. Provincial Grand Master Sir E. S. Gooch, who addressed the brethren, and spoke in high terms of Brother Gooding's devoted zeal to revive the gentle influences of the Craft, during the period of his secretaryship, from which he had lately retired. Brother Gooding replied in an eloquent address; and, at the close of the proceedings of the Lodge, the brethren partook of a sumptuous banquet.

The Inkstand bears the following inscription:—

Presented to Brother Jonathan Gooding, Esq., on his retiring from the office of Provincial Grand Secretary for Suffolk, by his Masonic Brethren, in grateful testimony of his sterling worth and energetic zeal which he so satisfactorily exerted in his responsible office.—1852.

The Inkstand is most appropriately decorated with the various masonic emblems; and the centre is surmounted with a figure of Charity.



CARTON-PIERRE BOX FOR THE STAUNTON CHESSMEN.



SILVER INKSTAND, PRESENTED TO BROTHER JONATHAN GOODING, ESQ., BY HIS MASONIC BRETHREN.